PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,131.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 7-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
22nd June	OCEANA	6610		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5384	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	5384	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	ORINA	7912		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5384	MACEDONIA	10512
17th "	PERSIA	7951		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
* 31st "	*CALEDONIA	7558		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10500		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5384	MONGOLIA	9505

*Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

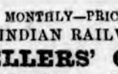
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PASSAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July 1907.
DUMBEA	5,666	Boyer	8th Aug "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st "
CALEDONIEN	4,150	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	5,666	Boyer	26th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	22nd June 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	13th July "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	15th Aug. "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	480	720	320	500
Liverpool	590	900	473	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	40	"	40	—

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

Line.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
*†	City of Glasgow	...	....	June 5	June 14	July 9
	City of Vienna	...	....	" 11	" 20	" 16
*‡	City of London	....	June 23	" 29	July 8	Aug. 1
*‡	City of Karachi	5,342	July 4	July 11	July 20	Aug. 14
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 23	" 30	Aug. 8	Sep. 1
	Trafford Hall	5,321	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	" 21	" 14
*‡	City of Manchester	5,331	" 11	" 21	" 30	" 23
†	Merton Hall	4,327	" 22	" 29	Sep. 7	Oct. 1
*‡	City of York	7,700	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Nov. 1	Nov. 25
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 30	Nov. 10	"	" 16
*‡	City of London	9,000	Nov. 2	" 9	Nov. 18	Dec. 12

* Express Steamer.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second Class passengers.

For Passage and further Particular apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 20th June	8 a.m. (direct).
DWARKA	1,709	Frid. 21st June	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 24th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or about 22nd June.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 13th July calling at Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

18th June, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA:

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
CHINA	5992	A. de Petris	1st July,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabovich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

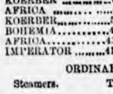
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7388	A. Bilafer	25th June.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Casta	15th July 1907.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	R. Cucchi	13th Aug. "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Casta	15th Sept. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 166
Return tickets available two years	" 825	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 765; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	5,000		17th July 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000	F. Dini	17th Aug. "
LEVANZO	5,000		17th Sept. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

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OUR BOOKING Register is now open for forward Bookings and intending Passengers will kindly communicate with us as early as possible to enable us to secure best available berths.

PASSAGES BOOKED by all lines free of charge for commission.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in embarking or landing.

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CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

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Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

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Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
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Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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	Rs.	a.
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The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large, Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0

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The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0

GOLD CASES, Keyless Action.

The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

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BOMBAY & POONA.

"No. 10"

(WATSON'S DUNDEE)

A WHISKY OF RARE FLAVOUR
GREAT AGE
& SKILFUL BLEND

32 Rs. per Doz.

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OF
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

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KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
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E. SCARPA,
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E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

Dated 19th June, 1907.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

UNDER the sanction of the Government of Bombay given in their Resolutions Nos. 3151 and 2152, dated, respectively, 17th September, 1904 and 6th May 1907, the Municipality of Karachi invite tenders for Karachi Municipal Loans to the extent of (2,36,500) two lakhs, thirty-six thousand and five hundred of rupees only.

2. Debentures will be issued for the sum of Rupees Five hundred (500) and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent., payable half-yearly, on the 1st August and 1st February,

3. The loan will be repayable by equal annual instalments of Rs. 8,000 the debentures to be discharged being drawn by lot at an assembly of Municipal Councillors to be held in July in each year.

4. Instalments will be payable either into the Municipal Office or into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches, as follows:—

(10) Ten per cent. on application.
(15) Fifteen per cent. on allotment.
(25) Twenty-five per cent. three months from date of allotment.
(50) Fifty per cent. six months from date of allotment.

5. Interest will be calculated on the 1st instalment, from date of allotment, and on subsequent instalments from date when payment of such instalments is due, always providing payment of the instalments has been duly made.

6. If any instalment be not paid in full, within one month after it becomes due, any payments that have been made shall be forfeited and the allotment cancelled.

7. Sealed Tenders superscribed "Tenders for Karachi Municipal Loans" will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, the 15th July 1907, by the Chief Officer, Karachi Municipality, or by the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or by the Agents of the said Bank at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Akola, Broach, Bhownuggur, Amraoti, Poona, Sukkur and Surat.

8. Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches, or from the Municipal Office, Karachi.

9. The deposits on tenders which have not been accepted will be returned without interest.

10. The right of acceptance of Tenders will be with the Municipal Councillors of the City of Karachi, who do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

T. L. F. BEAUMONT,
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Karachi Municipality.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
KARACHI, 10TH JUNE, 1907.

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The following is the business of the Meeting:—

1. To receive the Audited Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1907, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To confirm the appointments of two Directors.
5. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order,
W. KNOWLES,
General Manager.

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BOMBAY, 18TH JUNE, 1907.

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OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8038 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 33/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conveniented broken mounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price:—Re. 2.

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
ORDINARY DOSE—A Wineglassful before Meals.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS EDITH STRETTON,
Just arrived in India from the
LONDON CONCERT HALLS,
IS OPEN TO RECEIVE PUPILS FOR FRENCH, PIANOFORTE AND SINGING;
ALSO TO
ACCEPT ENGAGEMENTS
FOR
CONCERTS, AT HOMES, DANCES.
TERMS MODERATE.
HEERAMANECK HOUSE,
35, MANDLIK ROAD, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 24th inst. at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 7, Marine Street, Fort, valuable gold and silver minute repeater and chronograph watches, 18 caret gold hunting chronograph repeater watch by Marks, silver round and oblong salvers, flower-vases and centre pieces, rose water bottles, purses, lotas, snuff boxes, cups and saucers, brushes, gold bangles, neck chains, watch and key chains, spectacles, belts, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 2-30 P. M, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Breslauer and Co., the very valuable teakwood and blackwood handsome furniture of the latest design, such as sliding dining table, and chairs, large mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, marble-top tables and teapoys, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, lined plush, fancy side and centre teapoys, office and writing tables, book and library presses, sliding door cupboard, single and double mirror door almyras, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double iron bedsteads, large size partition screen in 2 pieces, each 9 by 9 ft., rich glassware and porcelainware, best plateware by Reed and Barton and Elkington, K. O. Ditmar's floor and table lamps, a pair of Benares brass large size flower basket, plush-lined bric-a-bric sofa, large mirror back cabinets and chiffoniers, miniature slate billiard table, large size Edison concert phonograph with records, graphophone with slides, set of morrocco bound encyclopedia Britanica, 10th edition, large and small Brussels tapestry and carpets, old blue and China and Satsuma flower jars, vases, bowls, plates, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 19TH JUNE, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 54 CASES SATINS, DAMASK, &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Keseowji Canjee the following goods:—

17 cases coloured satin.
31 cases flowered demask.
1 case flowered satin.
5 cases embroidered flowered satin.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Dawoodbhoy Alibhoy.
3 cases white twills.
3 cases white mulls.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 19th June, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Building Plots, at Princess Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNET & Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following very valuable building plots for the term of 999 years:—

Plots No.	Approximate Area, Sqr. Yds.
53	910
60	543
65	986
70	308
71	458

Plans for the sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease, and all further particulars, can be had, on application, from the Trust Engineers, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

ON SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 very showy and strong bay Pegoo pony, 5 years, 13—1, very fast and hardworking.
3 young ones of Bull dog.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wadi Bunder Goods Depot,

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, bajri in bags, wheat and linseed in bags, cases of provision, bundle of coir ropes, empty casks, bundles of bagging, boxes of luggages, tins and drums of oil, lot of condemned sheets, bundle of books and papers, lot of steel hoops, bundle of canvas, bundles of iron-sheets, iron bars and hoops, empty casks, paper and records, and other miscellaneous articles, etc.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 19TH JUNE, 1907.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
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CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
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A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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In Time for
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It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED.

TWO EXPERIENCED LITHO PRESSMEN and one MANAGING FOREMAN, who must be an expert in Lithography and Coloured Printing. A candidate with a knowledge of English with Marhatti will have preference. Pay and the terms of agreement will be according to qualification. For particulars apply to—

M. A. QUADIREY,
G. P. O., RANGOON.

WANTED.

RUPEES from 3 to 5 lacs, on the security of Immovable properties; good and sound investments, Brokers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 200, care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE BUILDING, known as the APOLLO BUILDING, and now in the occupation of Apollo Hotel, is TO LET, wholly or in compartments, from 1st July, 1907.

Apply to—
HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI OOSMAN CHOTANI,
HALAI MEMON MOHOLLA.

FOR
PAULINS
GROUND SHEETS
and every description of
WATERPROOF CANVAS.
Apply to
W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,
37, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

WELL-KNOWN
ABBOTT'S GENTS' WATERPROOFS
JUST UNPACKED AT
A. FREDOON & Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
Please note the Prices:—

INVERNESSES.						
Size	46	48	50	52	54	56
Rs.	15-8	16	16-8	17	17-8	18
CHESTERS.			

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

...n steamer Iran, Captain S B Peabody, arrived in ...our yesterday from Burry, with a cargo of coal.

...n steamer Director, 3,168 tons, Captain H Bicker- ... arrived in harbour on Monday evening from ... London, in ballast.

...E B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1,273 tons, Cap- ...G Elton, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf &c., ... a general cargo and 7 cabin and 100 deck ...engers.

...E B I S N Co's steamer Bulemba, 1,607 tons, Cap' ...J S Reddoch, arrived in harbour yesterday from ...Persian Gulf via Kurachi &c, with a general cargo, ...ses opium and 2 cabin and 55 deck passengers.

...e Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Com- ...e have decided that Monday, 17th June 1907, ...d be regarded as a non-weather working day for ...ls in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

...S Northbrook	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
...S Redbreast	Comdr W Hose	R Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

...S Hardinge		R I Marine
...Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy
...S Margarita	Capt W L Kelly	Madras Pearl Fishery
...S Investigator	Capt W G Beauchamp	R I Marine
...S Mayo	Lieut Ramsay	R I Marine
...S Dufferin	Comdr H S Black	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—June 18.

...n Inverdale	2146	Fullerton	K N & Co
...Roche	3529	Tocque	P & O Co
...ling			G Jivaji
...well	1927	Scheel	W & A Graham & Co
...Macneil	2904	Olivier	F Muir & Co
...ctor	3168	Bickerdaff	
...saffrie	2658	Craig	T Morrison & Co
...russ	2401	Clarkson	Corry Bro
		Peabody	K Nixon & Co
...la	3396	Allen	M M & Co
...Errant	4779	Kendall	K Nixon & Co
...Ostari	111	Gore	B & P S N Co
...bridge	3297	Notman	G G Tejpal & Co
...a	3521	Cammack	M Mackenzie & Co
...on Helena	2755	Breaks	W & A G & Co
...hmoor	2782	Foster	Shah S N Co
...Persian	2966	Davison	Shah S N Co
...Scalla	3426	Clouse	M Mackenzie & Co
...ola	3382	Steware	M Mackenzie & Co
...Rigiff	2842	Coltor	Captain

VESSELS IN DOCK—June 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Yrd.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
...hyelaam		3985	Stevenson	...H'burg	...20-6	M M & Co
...S Merton Hall		3773	Preuss		...20-6	K Nixon & Co
...s E Aleppo		2209	Webster	...Hull	...30-6	F Muir & Co
...riana		3384	Cole	...Rangoon	...18-6	M M & Co
...Zoe		510	Moxon	...Busrah	...20-6	M M & Co
...Subi		4783	Andrews	...Shanghai	...25-5	P & O Co
...oodhope		2308	Harding	...London	...1-7	W & A G & Co
...arbara		2944	Jens...	...Amouth	...25-6	W & A G & Co
...asert		911	Primrose	...Stream	...18-6	B & P S N Co
...oodiana		2124	Chidley	...Kchi	...18-6	M Mackie & Co
...arora		2565	Kelsike	...Calcutta	...30-6	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Courland	760	Ebrahim	M'Gos
Scindia	5106	Abrey	L'poo
Clan Macfgall	2976		Antwerp
Diego Suarez	2407	Bourcpark	M'lles
Muristan	1736	Morrie	Hull
Austria		Dilaffer	Kobe
Clan Farquhar	3737	Darbey	Dunkirk
& H Maroo	4491	Adams	Antwerp
Oceana	1066	Hayward	London
Dwarka	799	Hirst	Kchi
Clan Alpine	3285	Green	N P

...-6	B S N Co		
...-6	W & A G & Co		
...-6	K Nixon & Co		
...-6	F Muir & Co		
...-6	M M & Co		
...-6	P & O Co		
...-6	W & A G & Co		
...-6	B & P S N Co		
...-6	M Mackenzie & Co		
...-6	M M & Co		
...-6	A L S N Co		
...-6	F Muir & Co		
...-6	K Nixon & Co		
...-6	M M & Co		
...-6	F Muir & Co		

ARRIVALS.

No.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Director s	Bickerstaff	East London, June 1
8	R I M S Northbrook	Rose	Southampton, May 25
	Iran s	Peabody	Barry, May 17
	Bullen s	Redloch	Persian Gulf, June 5
	City of Madras s	McFee	Prom Sea

DEPARTURE.

No.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Madura s	Elton	Persian Gulf, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Alpine for Sharpness
" Merton Hall for Liverpool &c
" Clan Macneil for Antwerp &c
" Mushtari for Jeddah
" Iran for Liverpool &c
" Austria for China &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line W and A Graham and Co steamer Massilia ...s Liverpool for Bombay on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bindia s—5 bales wool, W & A Graham and Co ; 65 bales wool, B Hurbhum ; 8 bales cottonwaste, N Damji.

FOR GLASGOW.

Bindia s—2,110 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—52 bales hides and skins W & A Graham & Co ; 36 bales skins, H N Mahomed and H Essa ; 6 bales skins, A H Mahomed and Co ; 98 bales hides and skins, A Peerbhoy and Co ; 17 bales aloe fibre H Narayen, 100 bales hemp, H Govindji ; 24 bales hides, K M Kooka ; 11 bales carpets, H G H Mahomed ; 60 cwts horns, E Mahomed ; 390 cwts turmeric M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 1½ cwts ivory K N Miani ; 2 bales carpets, The Ajmer Import and Export Co. Ld., 7 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co ; 154 bales hides and skins, W & A Graham and Co ; 24 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Company.

Good Hope s—2,000 cwts castorseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oceana s—126 cases condiments, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons ; 2 bales carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR HULL.

C'an Farquhar s—13,660 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros

Clan Macneil s—14,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 3,000 cwts castorseed, and 72,382 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros ; 10,000 cwts wheat Sunday and Co; 8,043 cwts cottonseed, W Becher ; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co.

Aleppo s—7,020 cwts cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Marco s—2,056 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Company.

FOR GHENT.

Aleppo s—320 bales yarn, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Aleppo s—220 bales cotton, J A Begbi ; 55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

A'eppo 220—bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Barbara s—498 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.

Good Hope s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Chyebassa s—95 cwts olibanum L Purshotum; 69 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—8 bales hemp, E Oomersy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—4,000 cwts poppyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Diego Suarez s—16 bales raw silk, King King and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—77 cwt bdellium DeNatboo and Co ;120 bales twist Greaves C tton and Co ; 85 cwt olibanum, L Purshotum ; 50 cwt fishmaws, K N Miam ; 40 cwt bdellium and 7 cwt finnel seed R Jewandas and Co ; 70 cwt olibanum, A Chagla and Co ; 80 bales twist C Bomonji and Co ; 95 cwt sharkfins, A Allarakhia and Co ; 137 cwt olibanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 425 cwt ooplate, P F Talati ; 315 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—585 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co ; 400 bales twist, A E J Abrahim.

FOR YOKOHAMA

Delhi s—8 cwt lac, D Chothia and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, June 19.

270 OFFICERS MEETING.

There will be an Officers Meeting at the B V A Club on Thursday the 20th instant at 6-30 p.m.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Actg Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, June 19.

83—Signalling—Thursday the 20th instant—The Class will parade at 7 p. m. in rear of the Telegraph Quarters. Flags will be issued on parade.

Any other member, wishing to attend this Class can commence on Thursday.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *June* 17.] [BOMBAY, *June* 18.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	83 1/16		3/16
3 do. Rentes	99	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	97½		½
3½ do. Govt Securities	64½	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	30 5/16		3/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 1/16		1/16
Do. in New York	67¼		¼
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·46¼		¼
Do. do. do. New York	4·87½	⅛	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	Since	25 Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4½	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1/2	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3½	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 1/2	½	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s. 3 3/32d. unchgd.
Transfers on Bombay... Rs. 1,50,000 at 1s. 4 5/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Quiet
Futures	...Quiet
East Indian	...Quiet
Manchester	...Easier
Total Sales	...7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...1,000
Imports	...5,000
Mid-Americans	... 7·08—08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 1/2 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·57 —09	6·55 —09	6·44 —11	6·36 —09
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·27 —10	6·23 —10	6·20 —10	6·19 —10	6·19 —10

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	... 4,000 bales
Do. do. last year	... 4,500 "
Exports to Great Britain	... .
Do. to Continent ...	... 5,000 "
Spot Cotton.—12·90 unchged.	
Futures.—Month of July, 11·55 —06	Advanced early owing to daily weather reports indicate need of moisture and declined later through bear pressure and bulls unloading.
Do. do. Dec. 11·37 —04	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—12½ unchanged.
Futures—Month of July 12·70 — 05
Do. do. of August 12·32 — 05
Closing Tone of Futures.—Quiet.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 3,060,000

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Brown Cawnpore, 53½ June-July—Antwerp—Sellers Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48—June-July—Amsterdam—Sellers Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¼ — ¼

Sugar—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 4½d.
Months of Shipment.—July—August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4/7½ Value.

ARRIVALS:— "Spithead," "Ratumet."

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale closed to-day irregular.
Madras dull-prices par to 2d. lower.
Bombay dull-prices par to 1d. lower.
Total sold 1,179,000.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
6 Boxes Sovs ..	Rs. 4,90,000	Sydney	Oceana	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Gold Bullion	75,439	Melbourne	do	do
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	2,26,918	Sydney	do	do
4 Boxes Gold Bullion	3,02,766	do	do	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullion	2,27,332	do	do	National Bank
1 Box Sovs .... Gold Coins ...	2,925 42	Alexandria	Oriental	A G H A A A Reza

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [18TH JUNE, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
There are borrowers at 5 per cent. per annum for two months fixed. Money is slightly easier.

Exchange :—
The Market opened steady at 1s. 4 3/32d. T. T. and 1s. 4½d. on demand, but at some Banks 1/32 better was still available. There has only been a small enquiry for remittance. On the other hand, the supply of bills is very limited, but Banks will not buy under our quotation, owing to the strong tone of the Discount Market in London. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 4 3/32d. to 1/8d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1/8d. to 5/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3/8d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 4 17/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	171 1/2.
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	140
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	161 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	220

Government Paper :—
The Market opened to-day at 96¼ for cash and the settlement. There has been no large business passing, but in the morning there were sellers and the Market ultimately closed at 96 13/16. Calcutta Market, on the other hand, was considerably firmer. Their opening rates were advised at 96 15/16 for ready and 97 1/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	97·13
1st Settlement	97·13

Bullion :—
Bar silver in London closed 1/16 down on Monday, their quotations being 30¾ for ready and 30 1/16 for delivery forward in two months. New York closed at 67¼. Locally the Market has been quiet and closes 1/16 down since opening. Ready closed at 78½ ex duty, the forward quotations being as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs. A. P.
English Bar Gold	24 1 0
Australian Bar Gold	24 0 6
Bombay Bar Gold	24 0 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 0 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15 0 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	78 10 0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	78 10 0
Ditto 2nd " ...	78 9 0

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Ready.	Forward.
T. T. on London	1s. 4 1 1/32d. to 2d.	
Demand on London	1s. 4—2d.	
3 months' sight credit	1s. 4—6d.	
3 do do Documentary ...	...	...
3 do do Credits France.	171 1/2	
3 do do do Marks.	...	...
10 Days' sight on Hongkong ...	161 1/2	
30 do do Yokohama ...	150	Ready.
30 do do Shanghai ...	219 1/2	

Tone of Market Steady.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

There is no change to report in the position of the Market, which remains quiet with little doing.

At Colaba the business reported in ready cotton was extremely moderate, the inclement state of the weather much interfering with sampling and selecting. Prices were easier.

New Crop is easier for some descriptions, but there is little or no enquiry and the Market is flat.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	270/71	June.
Fine " Nagpur Kampti ...	225	"
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon.	206/7	"
Fine " Khangaum Akola ...	202	"
Fine " Amraoti ...	202	"
F. G. " Khandeish ...	177	"
Fine " Khandeish ...	187	"
Fine " Bengals ...	185	"
Good Westerns ...	234	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	244	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	253	March 08
Fine " Khangaum Akola	"	216/17	Jan. 08
" Bengals ...	"	197	"
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	"	197	"
Fully Good H. G. Bengals ...	"	181/82	"

Liverpool Openers—

Opening tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	6,000 bales
Total Imports	15,000 "

Future Delivery prices :—

June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·58 +01	6·56 +01	6·45 +01	6·37 +01	6·28 +01
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	
6·24 +01	6·21 +01	6·20 +01	6·20 +01	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The Market is easier and prices are declining. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 15 0 B.T.
September	"	8 9 0 R.T.

Rapeseed :—
The Market is quiet with little doing, and rates are easier. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	8 14 0
" Delhi	Rs.	8 15 0
Yellow Guzerat	"	9 4 0

Poppyseed :—
The Market is steady, but the enquiry has fallen off. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	10 4 0

Castorseed :—

Tone—Steady.		
...	Rs.	37 0 0

Cottonseed :—

...	Rs.	20 8 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.		

Mowraseed :—

July-August	Rs.	6 14 0
Tone—Steady.		

Wheat :—
The Market is quiet with little or nothing doing :—

White Delhi	Rs.	5 1 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1,410
India	58
Mills :—	
Century	1,630
Textile	1,225
Presses :—	
Breul's Cawnpore	210
Hingoli	125
New Mofussil	622 1/2
Miscellaneous :—	
Alcock Ashdown and Co. ...	325
Bombay Flour Mill	975
Delhi Flour Mill	160
Treacher and Co.	625
Railways :—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	565
Tapti Valley	447½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	11,311	bales.
Wheat	11,342	cwts.
Linseed	19,342	"
Rapeseed...	8,000	"
Gingellyseed	1,572	"
Poppyseed	6,315	"
Groundnuts	90	"
Castorseed	3,872	"
Rice	55,925	"
Myrabollams	3,324	"
Cottonseed	29,571	"
Mowrasseed	419	"
Gram	17,996	"
Joowar	1,189	"
Maize	nil	

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

Programme for the Future.

Notwithstanding the weather, there was a good house at the Gaiety last night for the last appearance of the Bandmann Opera Company this season. They put on "The Girl from Kays," and kept the audience thoroughly amused for a couple of hours. Miss Poppy Poole, a talented actress with a sweet voice and a charming smile, goes Home by the mail-boat on Saturday, alas ! but the rest of the Company proceed to Calcutta, where they appear on two nights ; thence they go to Rangoon for a couple of nights and then on to Singapore, where we trust they will have good health and bumper houses. If Mr. Bandmann's companies are always up to the standard of the present, success is assured for them, at any rate, in Bombay. The Comedy Company returns to the Gaiety in August.

S.S. "CITY OF MADRAS."

The City Line steamer *City of Madras*, under the command of Captain C. McFee, bound from Rangoon to Hamburg with a cargo of rice, put into port yesterday, having encountered bad weather in the Arabian Sea, during which the vessel shipped heavy seas and five of her deck crew were badly injured and required to be sent to hospital for treatment. The injured men have been removed to the hospital. The vessel also ran short of coal. After taking coal and replacing the injured men, the voyage will be resumed.

THE King on Monday 25, drove by motor-car to Dersingham Common, where, in delightful weather he formally opened the new rifle range which he has had made for the Sandringham Company of the 3rd V. B. Norfolk Regiment. The men are all attached to the Sandringham estate, and 20 of them formed a guard of honour, under the command of Lieutenant. A. Knight. The King, after inspecting the range and expressing his satisfaction, fired three shots at the left hand target, and scored three bulls' eyes. The King then walked down to the targets and examined them. After remaining about a quarter of an hour on the ground, he returned by motor car to Sandringham. Many residents of the neighbourhood had assembled for the little ceremony, and these respectfully saluted his Majesty as he departed.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

REVIE—June 7, at Craigmore, Chikalda, Berars, the wife of the Rev. Dugald Revie, M. B., C. M., United Free Church of Scotland Mission, Wardha, C. P., of a son.

STACE—June 7, at Sitapur, U. P., the wife of Captain H. T. Stack, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a son.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water, 4-35m., 5-2 a. ; Low water, 10-11m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.
Treacher and Co., annual meeting, Fort establishment, 5-30 p. m.
Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, June 20.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 5-51m., 6-1a. ; Low water, 0-7m., 11-44a.

Friday, June 21.—P. and O. s. s. *Egypt*, with English mails of 7th instant, due to arrive at 9 a. m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 7-9m., 7-2a.; Low water, 1-53m., 1-4a.

Saturday, June 22.—Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, Poona, 12 o'clock noon. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 8-22m., 8-2a. Low water, 1-53m., 2-12a.

Sunday, June 23.—4th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 9-23m., 8-59a. ; Low water, 2-39m., 3-13a.

Monday, June 24.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 10-18m., 9-55a. ; Low water. 3-21m., 4-10a.

Tuesday, June 25.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises 6h 3m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 19 m. ; High water, 11-9m., 10-50a. ; Low water, 4-9m., 5 4a.

NEW NOTARY PUBLIC.—Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, M.A., LL. B., who is the sole member of the firm of Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, Solicitors, has been created a Notary Public and took the usual oath before the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar on Saturday last.

ACCIDENT.—One Rama Bahaji, (40), residing at Kumbharwada, while proceeding along the Bika Street yesterday under the influence of liquor, was accidentally knocked down by victoria No. 335 which was driven by one Wazir Mera. One of the wheels of the vehicle passed over the man's right leg. He sustained a fracture of the leg above the ankle. He was removep to the J. J. Hospital where he is detained for treatment. The driver of the victoria was in no way to blame.

STABBING AFFRAY AT A WATER-TAP.—One Ramji Dhondu, a Hindu of Wadala, had an altercation yesterday with another Hindu named Ramji Heeroo, at a water-tap, as to who should first avail himself of the water. During the altercation Rama Heeroo drew a small knife out of his pocket, with which he stabbed Ramji near the left breast, causing an incised wound about an inch long. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital. His assailant has made himself scarce.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The pleaders practising at the Small Causes Court, Bombay, assembled yesterday in the Court of Mr. S. F. Billimora, Acting Fifth Judge, to congratulate him on his recent appointment. Mr. Framji K. Patuck, the senior member of the bar, in congratulating Mr. Billimoria, expressed the thanks of the Bombay pleaders to the Government of Lord Lamington for selecting him for the appointment. Mr. Patuck hoped that the appointment would be made permanent, at no distant date. Mr. Billimoria briefly thanked Mr. Patuck and the pleaders present for their kindness to him.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following is the programme of music to be played at Green's Garden, under the direction of Mr. I. Salzinger, from 7 to 9 p.m, to-day :—

March	Austria ... Nowotny
Overture	Tancre le ... Rossini
Waltz	Donau Wellen ... Ivanovici
Selection	San Toy ... S. Jones
Intermezzo	Zallah ... Lorraine
Polka	Boshaft ... C. M. Zichrer
Waltz	Liebestraum ... A. Czibulka
Two-Step	Zenobie ... King

The following programme of music will be played at Green's Garden, under the direction of Mr. I. Salzinger 7 to 8 p.m. to-morrow :—

7 to 8 p.m.

March	Le Regiment Favori ... Dem Ertl
Overture	Le Calif de Bagdad ... Boieldien
Waltz	Wiener Burger ... C. M. Zichrer
Characteristic Piece	Karlsbader Puppentanz ... Pieler

8-20 to 10-20 p.m.

March	Constellation ... Clarke
Select on	The Forcador ... Caryll
Waltz	Sobre las Olas ... Rosas
Reverie	The Scepherd's Evensong ... Brockett
Descriptive Patrol	The Phantom Brigade ... Myddleton
Polka	Jagerlatien ... K. Komzake
Waltz	Donauwelbchen ... J. Strauss
Galop	Kosakenritt ... Millocker

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

HIGH COURT FULL BENCH.

Theft of a Registered Parcel.

The hearing of the arguments was resumed yesterday, in connection with the Sessions trial in July last of Narayen Baghunath Patki, a Brahmin clerk in the Inland Registration Department of the Bombay General Post Office, who was convicted of stealing a registered letter, despatched by Norhona of Ahmedabad to Clementi in Marmagoa, containing Rs. 80 in currency-notes and four Goa lottery-tickets worth Rs. 28. The Jury unanimously declared the accused guilty of the charge, but strongly recommended him to mercy on the ground that the system he had been working under was gravely defective ; and exposed employes to temptation. The presiding Judge sentenced the accused to six years' rigorous imprisonment, remarking, that accused had drawn Shankar Vishnu Naik into committing deliberate perjury : also, his own brother, although not to the same extent.

The trial began on the 16th and terminated on the 20th. Shankar's statement regarding certain incidents, made before Police Sub-Inspector Narayenrao, having been admitted during the trial for the purpose of testing his veracity, the Advocate-General issued a certificate, on the application of accused's counsel, stating that the statementwas "wrongly admitted" ; and accordingly, there was "an error in the decision of the point of law decided by the said learned Judge." To decide on the point raised in the certificate, the Full Bench met, in the Court of the Acting Chief Justice, the Hon Mr. Louis P. Russell, Mr. Robertson, with Mr. Chintaman A. Role, Pleader, appeared for the accused and in support of the Advocate-General's certificate ; Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor and Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Robertson urged upon their Lordships the necessity of reading the confessional statements, attributed to the accused, in a fairly sympathetic spirit, and say whether they were clear and full enough to constitute a conviction. In the learned Counsel's opinion they bore evident traces of the points in them having been suggested by some one. Everyone of the statements made in them had been discredited and regarded as untrue. Already Counsel had troubled the learned Judges of the Full Bench at enormous length ; but he would trouble their Lordships again, and take them over shortly once more over these confessional statements. There was actually no evidence against the accused except his retracted confession. It was dangerous ground to convict an accused upon it. The alleged facts stated in it had been shown to be untrue. Unless a confession was plain as regarded the crime, and unless it was clearly corroborated by surrounding circumstances, it would leave the whole case in ten times worse confusion than it was before. Having been induced by Chhattarsingh with the threat of convicting him and ruining the whole Patki family, and with the inducement that otherwise he would get him off, and make him King's evidence, the confession was not valid. It must be unimpeachable and true, be before it was used against the accused. In Madras, it was a rule of law not to act upon such retracted confessions. That course was not followed in Bombay. Mr. Robertson cited 18 All. 78 and 19 Bo. 728. Counsel submitted that if the learned Judges were inclined to convict the accused, they would not allow the conviction to stand under Section 52 of the Post Office Act VI of 1898 ; but convict him under Section 68, of the lesser offence of retaining, secreting, making away, keeping, detaining, or refusing to deliver-up a postal article, punishable with a term of rigorous imprisonment for two years and fine.

Mr. Wadia, quoting from the Charter, said their Lordships were there to determine upon the point raised in the Advocate-General's certificate ; also, to see whether rejecting Shankar's statement, there was sufficient evidence left to support the conviction of the accused. The whole case could not be now opened-up anew : the evidence should be accepted and appreciated as it stood on the record, for the presiding Judge at the trial had the power to determine its admissibility or otherwise. It would much facilitate Counsel's work if the preliminary point was first determined upon, as to whether there was sufficient evidence, after eliminating exhibit N., which was Shankar's statement : in the alternative, he would have to enter into the merits, and address the Full Bench at considerable length.

The Acting Chief Justice, after consulting his learned colleagues, intimated that the Bench, in view of the importance of the case, were desirous to hear Mr. Wadia's discussion of the merits at length.

Counsel then addressed the Court on the merit. He said the notes of the summing-up, printed in the record-book, were one-sided, and were not to be relied upon : the prosecution had not the opportunity to test its accuracy

Mr. Jardine, Clerk of the Crown, reported to the Bench that he had asked the other side whether they had their own notes of the summing-up : they said no.

Mr. Wadia admitted such was the fact ; he then went on pointing out the salient passages in the evidence, and commenting upon them.

Justice Russell : We are agreed, Mr. Wadia, that 177 arrived in Bombay alright.

Mr. Wadia said that prior to accused's confession, he had something weighing on his mind, he had asked witnesses in the case, who knew about the bottle of ring-worm Specific, not to mention anything about it. He was evidently under the impression that sooner or later his guilt would be found out. That was one

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1907.

THE IRRIGATION COLONIES.

THE paper, which Mr. Lawrence Robertson read at the closing meeting of the 1906-7 session of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, the other day, and which our London correspondent summarised, was an unusually instructive essay. The meeting was well attended and among the audience we were pleased to find the names of several prominent officials who are still bearing the burden and heat of the day. Such, we fear, is not always the case. The lectures in the Indian Section are, for the most part, patronised by those whose labours are completed and whose desire to keep in touch with the Land of Regrets is not calculated to be productive of much future good, and it is gratifying to find that though they are no longer with us shoulder to shoulder we still have their sympathy. If younger men, men still in harness, would attend the lectures the efforts of the Society might be crowned with a greater measure of permanent benefit. But we may hope that the publication of the papers in the press is not without an educative influence. From the discussion which followed Mr. Roberson's paper, as summarised by our correspondent, it would appear some such means of educating the people is necessary, for several of the questions put to the essayist, even by men, not entirely without a personal acquaintance with this country, revealed considerable ignorance of the conditions prevailing elsewhere than in the presidencies they had served in. Then we find that some amount of misunderstanding prevailed as to the causes of discontent, which led to an explanation by Mr. Holderness of the Revenue Department which set all doubts at rest and probably had an effect which extended far beyond the walls of the Society's rooms and served to prove to the British public that whatever the grounds for uneasiness as to the immediate future in the Punjab, the Government of India had acted wisely as well as firmly in handling seditious agitation and in endeavouring to remove such misunderstanding as has provoked unrest among the illiterate people. The prosperity of the people and the general eagerness for land in the Canal Colonies, Mr. Robertson regarded as the best answer to the statement that they were over-taxed. Any taxation is over-taxation to the people who have to pay it and it will be long before what they now regard as *zulum* is recognised as fuel to make the machinery of good government go round.

Mr. Robertson related how the colonization of the vast territories was undertaken. The whole, practically uninhabited, was almost at the unfettered disposal of the State and was known to contain land of the highest fertility; but agriculture could only be practised by the aid of irrigation. Many preliminary problems had to be solved. First was that of bringing water over the area from the rivers. The river from which the canal was to derive its supply had to be harnessed by a dam, which, while allowing the surplus waters of the summer floods to pass down the channel, would enable the engineer to take up and divert into his canal the scanty but precious supplies of the winter season, when the water is at its lowest. The alignment and construction of the main canal and its many branches, down to the village water course, so as to make the fullest rise of the water available in the most economical way, presented problems of great difficulty. They were solved, however, as also were those of the peopling of the colonies and their administration when peopled. One of the most instructive sections of Mr. Robertson's paper had reference to the terms of allotments. In the Chenab Colony the object in view was two-fold, first to relieve, as far as might be, the pressure on the land in some of the densely populated districts of the Punjab, and secondly, to colonise the area available with the best type of Punjab farmer, who would cultivate their own holdings as far as possible without the aid of tenants, and ultimately constitute healthy agricultural communities. It was decided to divide all grantees into three classes—peasants, yeomen, and capitalists. Each peasant was, as a rule, offered one square in the Punjab, or about 27 acres; each yeoman four or five squares, or 104 to 130 acres, according to his capacity and each capitalist a larger area up to 500 acres. All grants are on a provisional footing for three years, during which the grantee must prove his capacity and determination to succeed by bringing his allotment under cultivation. The Jhelum Colony was at first intended to be colonised on exactly the same lines, but before work had begun it was decided, on the recommendation of the Horse-breeding Commission, to start a huge experiment with the object of ensuring a steady supply of horses for the Indian Army. A great portion of the area available was reserved for settlers, who, in addition to complying with the terms imposed upon the grantees in the Chenab Colony, would undertake to maintain, in proportion to the area of each grant, a number of mares passed as fit for breeding army remounts. The selection of colonists had, therefore, to be carried out not so much with reference to agricultural capacity as with reference to natural aptitude for horse-breeding. For the Jamrao Colony it was determined to rely mainly on the Punjab for settlers. Sind itself is already for the most part underpopulated and the distribution of the available land among the inhabitants of the province would have meant the depopulation of the tracts from which the settlers came. The claims of the indigenous agriculturists were, however, by no means neglected, and it was only after their requirements had been fairly and considerately met, that the remainder of the area available was reserved for foreigners from other parts of India. The agricultural methods of Sind, more especially of the parts neighbouring on the Jamrao lands, were low, and it was hoped that the importation of superior agriculturists would lead to the introduction of superior methods among the indigenous farmers, a hope which has to a great extent been justified. The conditions of the grants were modelled upon the Chenab terms, and the same classes of grantees were invited to take up the land.

Special mention was made of the Talpurs, who are for the most part absentee landlords and not popular with the Colonisation Officer, who naturally desires to see his lands used to the best advantage. Preferable seem to be the Native Government servants upon whom grants of land have been conferred. The material prosperity of the land is increasingly great, and so greatly has the value of land increased that, at auctions, which are held front time to time, land that at the beginning of operations on the Chenab fetched under £3 an acre will now sell for as much as twenty or thirty pounds. The opening up of new ground under new conditions, it is found, has done much to shake the traditional conservatism of the Indian agriculturist and this fact, in Mr. Robertson's view, makes the new colonies the most hopeful fields for the improvement of agriculture by scientific methods. As the Government of India have now been able to set apart considerable sums for the promotion of agricultural education and the organisation of thoroughly equipped agricultural departments all over the Indian Empire the development of scientific work, on practical lines, should be most rapid in these new colonies. The economic conditions of the colonies themselves are favourable for the introduction of improved agricultural methods since the scarcity of field labour is forcing farmers to look to labour-saving apparatus as a way out of the difficulty. Progress in this direction has already been made. Preparing machines are in use in the Chenab Colony for dealing with the enormous wheat crop and in many other ways the agricultural industry is being improved under the direction of the State Departments of Agriculture. The Irrigation colonies thus lead the way in the matter of scientific agriculture and may eventually do much to revolutionise the agricultural methods of the whole country.

WILL THE EMPIRE STAND OR FALL? Will the British Empire stand or fall?—is the momentous question propounded by Mr. Ellis Barker in the *Nineteenth Century* in a thoughtful article. Mr. Barker rose some time ago by his remarkable historical and political study of the rise and decline of the Netherlands, and his writings since have commanded the attention of all readers. His contribution is very pessimistic. The conclusion to which he is compelled to come is that Great Britain cannot much longer defend the Empire it has reared up, single-handed. In America and Germany he sees the two greatest rivals of England, whom it would be impossible for her to overcome single-handed. These rivals are both by nature and art getting more powerful every year. In mere population Great Britain is far behind these rivals. She has only 40 millions, while Germany has 60 millions, and the United States have 80 millions. Not only is the actual population of Great Britain less, but it increases much more slowly; so in the future the disproportion would be greater. Germans increase three times faster than the British, while the Americans increase even faster,—five times faster. Both Germany and the United States combined increase eight times faster than Great Britain. The wealth of a nation depends mainly upon its active population. The German working population is fully employed, while a very heavy percentage of British workers is always out of employment. The income of the German classes has, during the last fifteen years, increased five times faster than that of the British classes, and the savings of the Germans have, during the last six years, increased ten times faster. From these and other facts which Mr. Barker has gleaned from income tax, savings banks and other statistics, he thinks that Germany is considerably richer than is usually supposed, and what is more, her wealth is rapidly growing whilst ours remains comparatively stationary. Their burden of taxation too is lighter than that of British citizens. For every pound paid in the form of income tax by the average German tax-payer, the average British tax-payer has to pay double the amount, *viz.*, two pounds, and for every pound paid by the average German householder in local taxation the average British householder has to pay two pounds ten shillings. All these facts are adduced to show that Germany is financially able to outbuild the British fleet, as is her real intention, as in 1900 she openly declared in the preamble to her great Navy Bill of that year, by which the gigantic sum of 200 millions was voted for increasing her Navy, that "Germany must have a fleet of such strength that a war against the mightiest Naval Power would involve risks threatening the supremacy of that power." It is true she has not enough naval harbours for her great ships that she is building so fast. The best harbours for her would be those at the mouths of the Rhine, *viz.*, Antwerp and Rotterdam, for that great river is the great highroad of German trade, and all her great industrial centres lie on or near it. But this defect she would remedy, thinks Mr. Barker,—and others too are of the same opinion,—by simply making Antwerp and Rotterdam her own by seizing them from the Netherlands to which they belong. The Netherlands, Mr. Barker knows very well, formed in former days a part of the German Empire of those days, just as much as Alsace and Lorraine did in the eighteenth century and before. These latter provinces have come back to Germany in 1870; why should not, one day in the future, Germany come back into her own Dutch possessions of former days? Germany long ago, in her designs in France, threatened the neutrality of Belgium and does not cease to do so even now in case of a war with her neighbour. Now in her designs on England and her fleet, she threatens the Netherlands. Will she have them? No, if justice and public conscience assert themselves. Moreover the risk to other countries would be very great, for it is well said that, "if Germany should acquire the Netherlands, a situation would be created which would be as threatening to all European nations, and especially to this country, as was the situation created by Napoleon I."

From these considerations Mr. Barker is inclined to conclude that "Great Britain will soon financially be unable to continue maintaining her Naval supremacy, not only against the two second strongest Naval Powers, but even against Germany alone. As the burden which rests upon the British producer can hardly be greatly increased, it seems almost certain that within ten, or at the utmost within twenty years, Great Britain will have sunk either to the second or to the third rank among Naval Powers, and that the British Empire will then be a thing of the past." But the future of the Empire is not so gloomy. Mr. Barker finds hope for it still. If Great Britain, the island home of this vast Empire, cannot by her own unaided and circumscribed resources keep and maintain it any longer against all the world, as she has kept until now, she can do it by the help of the component parts of the Empire itself. Her alliances with other Powers will not avail her much, for in case of her weakness they will desert her. Her best and most helpful allies would be her own children, the Britons beyond the seas. Her colonies which are so young and puissant, must share with her the burden under which she will reel soon if left alone to bear it, and then the British Empire will really prove stronger than any two or three or more Powers that may be combined against it. If the Colonies share the expenditure on the Empire, they will of course expect to supervise and direct that expenditure. They must be taken into Imperial Councils for Imperial purposes. This is a hard problem, but Mr. Barker thinks it must be tackled within the next ten years, otherwise in that time our rivals might get too strong, and then even the calling in of the Colonies to assist in defending our Empire may prove of little avail. Mr. Barker's article ought to make especially all Imperialists pause and think. The British editors who were on a visit of friendship to Berlin the other day might do well to answer Mr. Barker's doubts about Germany's sincerity to England.

THE MADRAS PORT TRUST. The last year's working of the Madras Port Trust is embodied in a report just issued and it tells of sound commercial progress, For twenty years the Trust has been paying off its debt to Government, while the Board adheres to the policy of spending all it can out of earnings, after payment of working expenses, in improving facilities for dealing with imports and exports for large and costly alterations to the Harbour likely to outlast the present generation, the sound policy is adopted of leaving posterity to pay for the benefits which it will enjoy, for the cost of these is met from the Zs. 20 lakhs Imperial grant and from loans spread over a period of sixty years for repayment of principal and interest. The cost of less permanent works is met out of savings from revenue. The result of the past year's working was distinctly encouraging. It showed a profit of revenue over expenditure of Rs. 4,30,067, of which Rs. 42,861 of debt to Government was repaid, and Rs. 3,61,802 were contributed to capital for the financing of all works, except the extension works, in connection with the Harbour. Notwithstanding this, however, the Trust's investment account showed a substantial sum of Rs. 8,71,000 in Government securities. The most important work now proceeding, and at the same time the most costly, is the extension of the Harbour and the construction of the North East entrance. Originally it was expected that the work would cost forty-six lakhs but the portion of the work already done has proved the necessity for a revision and nearly fifty-five and a-half lakhs is now voted for the purpose. The increase has already been allowed. The programme of Harbour improvement for 1908-09 includes the extension of the north arm to 1,000 feet, but no break in the wall for the new entrance is to be made till the beginning of the following year. Shipping facilities are to be improved, especially by the provision of a new berth near the south arm for direct landing, which will be useful for horse and cattle ships, emigrant vessels and troopers; the boat basin is to be extended and improved, and, finally, the Rs. 9½ lakhs scheme will be completed and the yard appliances brought more up-to-date. The report has much to say on the proposed re-shuffling of Railway interests in the south and advances several strong reasons why the control should be in the Presidency Town.

THE LATE LADY RIDGEWAY. Lady Ridgeway, whose death we announced yesterday, was well known in India and the East, where her husband, Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, brought her as a young wife a quarter of a century ago. She was the daughter of a Yorkshire magistrate and county gentleman. Her husband married her on his return from the Afghan War of 1879-1880, and soon after he had been appointed Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Later on Lady Ridgeway accompanied her husband to St. Petersburg, where he was on special diplomatic duty; and in 1896 Sir Joseph and Lady Ridgeway settled down in the Isle of Man, where Sir Joseph was appointed Governor. Later on Lady Ridgeway came out East when her husband was made Governor of Ceylon, and she took a keen interest in everything pertaining to the beautiful island, where her death will be sincerely regretted.

THE Report of the Railway Police Committee will be signed and presented to Government on Wednesday, the 19th instant.

IT is understood that the strike of coolies which occurred at Coconada on Friday last, as a protest against the quartering of a punitive police force there, has ended.

THE XIX Chapter of our new Serial Story, "Neither Store-house nor Barn," by Allen Raine, will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

WE hear that, under the orders of Government, the Detective Department in Calcutta have arranged to have shorthand notes taken of speeches delivered at political meetings.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway, for the week ending 4th May, amounted to Rs. 2,733, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 586. The total earnings from 1st January to 4th May were Rs. 38,374, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 4,193.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 4th May, amounted to Rs. 5,716, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 438. The total earnings from 1st January to 4th May were Rs. 93,828, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 7,130.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 4th May, amounted to Rs. 22,173, being a increase on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 3,513. The total earnings from 1st January to 4th May were Rs. 4,55,522, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 1,25,318.

As the result of the labour troubles at the Union Mines in Wyoming and the aggressive action of the men belonging to the trade union, the directors have closed the coal mines entirely.

THOMAS MATHIESON BROWN, the colliery manager who was committed to a criminal lunatic asylum for sending poisoned shortbread to relatives at Cumnock, through which one died, has been removed to an ordinary Scottish asylum, where he will be maintained at his own expense. The transference is the outcome of a special application to the Home Office.

THE death is announced of Count Duchatel at his residence in the Avenue Bois de Boulogne, Paris. He was the only son of Count Duchatel, the celebrated Finance Minister of Louis Philippe, and he was formerly French Minister in Brussels and Ambassador in Vienna. He was twice offered, but refused for reasons of health, the French Embassy in London. His knowledge of affairs was extraordinary, and his advice was often sought at the Quai d'Orsay. His second wife was Ada, third daughter of the late Captain E. H. W. Bellairs, of Biarritz.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

MOROCCO.

The Austrian Elections.

THE MAHLER AFFAIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, MAY 31.

EVEN since the murder of the French physician Mauchamps at Marrakesh, things seem to have taken a turn for the worse in Morocco. It appears as though the native population, especially of the South-West, were very indignant about the manner in which the French demanded expiation for the murder of this merely private personality. Unfortunately it is not given to the French to gain the sympathies or the confidence of the Moroccans or even to refrain from hurting their religious and political feelings. After all, one is brought to the conclusion that not all nations are equally gifted with the necessary tact for dwellers in a strange country. To some extent the notorious difference may be due to want of experience in some nations. As regards the sad case of Dr. Mauchamps, we find some remarks of the English publicist Edward Dicey in the "Empire Review" are very much to the point. Mr. Dicey writes: "Mundane discretion and missionary zeal seldom go together, and it is possible the French missionary explorer may have given some cause for popular indignation. Our British experience in Empire-making has been much longer and of older growth than the French. We do not lose our heads and go into hysterics because a man of our own race is done to death while engaged in a task whose performance he has taken upon himself and whose perils he understands beforehand. A sense of humour should have restrained M. Clemenceau and his colleagues, just after they had placarded all over France the assertion that the existence of a Deity and the idea of a future life were idle fictions, from raising such a hullabaloo about the assassination in Morocco of a zealot engaged in disseminating ideas which had been denounced by the French Republic as absurd and pernicious." This cutting criticism is certainly well deserved in the same degree as the indignation of public opinion in France on account of the murder of the unfortunate Doctor was exaggerated.

A GLARING LIGHT

on the question of treating the Moroccans with due consideration to their own way of thinking is thrown by a new occurrence that is reported from Tangiers. A French paper at Tangiers caused a sensation by a violent attack on the British Consul, Mr. Lennox. The charge was that Mr. Lennox had taken off his boots before the Governor of Marrakesh and thereby abjectly humiliated himself. The basis of this invective became soon known. The Consul and some Frenchmen had a consultation with the Governor at the latter's private residence, where also dinner was served for the small party. It was a rainy day and the streets were dirty. Now it is a general custom before entering the house of an Arabic friend to leave one's boots at the entrance. For the floors are covered throughout with costly carpets, and a well-known rule prescribes that a carpet that has ever come in contact with the dirt of the streets must not be used when saying prayers. Of course, the British Consul complied with the customs of the country. The French guests would not humiliate themselves and as proud representatives of European culture took their seat on the carpets with their Hessian boots on. That this is not the way to gain sympathies or golden opinions goes without saying. If the French are really in earnest when they declare to aim at a *penetration pacifique* in Morocco, they ought to consider that such behaviour is not calculated to bring them nearer their goal. Who wishes to pacify must carefully refrain from every act of provocation. It is astonishing that Frenchmen have so little social tact and show so little appreciation for the culture and way of thinking of a foreign nation.

THE AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS,

The parliamentary elections that took place in Austria during May attracted the attention of foreign observers to an unusual extent, because the principal of universal suffrage was put in operation for the first time. That by the introduction of this unlimited franchise Social Democracy would get a much larger number of seats than heretofore, was a foregone conclusion. But that the success of the Socialists would be so considerable nobody could anticipate. The party of the Socialists advanced from 11 seats to 85, well nigh eight times its old number. And it is worth annotating that the Slavonic nationalities showed just as little power of resistance as the German Bourgeois parties whose seats were contested by Socialists. Most of all the stout Nationalists had to suffer. As on one hand those German parties that were most outspoken champions of Teutonism lost comparatively most of their seats, so on the other hand the fanatic enemies of the German nationality were decimated. Especially the Young Czechs who formerly came to the zenith of their influence because in the electioneering campaign they agitated against the Germans even with more hatred than the historical party of the Old Czechs, lost more than one half of their former seats. They were reduced from 45 to 20 representatives, while of the two German parties one, the "People's party," came down from 45 to 25 and the other, the "Progressives," saved 19 of their former 30 seats. It is ture, Social Democracy scored more than any other party, but we must not overlook that there is still another party that succeeded in strengthening itself considerably. This is the party of the Christian Socialists or moderate Clericals that now counts 67 members while in the last Parliament it had only 27 seats. There are still some other clerical groups in the new "Reichsrat." If they, as is to be expected, go together with the Christian Socialists in all more important questions, the Clerical combination may be credited with an aggregate of 130 votes. It was also a foregone conclusion that by the application of the principle of universal suffrage

CLERICALISM WOULD BE FAVOURED

just as much as the Social-Democrats. For in most provinces of Austria the Roman Catholics number more than 90 per cent—in some provinces even 98 per cent—of the whole population. In these provinces the popular mind is not yet of that Radical turn in political and ecclesiastical questions as in the greater part of France. It is therefore only natural that the clergy exercise a great influence upon the masses, especially in the open country. As a matter of course the powerful support of the Roman Catholic clergy has been exclusively reserved for the avowedly clerical candidates. In view of this fact the unparalleled success of the Social-Democrats has even been pointed to as a defeat of Clericalism. For if in a country with a Roman Catholic population of upwards of 90 per cent, Social-Democracy could get the strougest party in the new Parliament, the truth of the old contention that Roman Catholicism is the best safeguard against Socialism, becomes rather doubtful. While in the largely Protestant parts of Germany, especially in Sleswig-Holstein, Thuringia and Saxony, despite the universal franchise, the Socialists by the recent polling were beaten in their old constituences, they can now boast, that in Roman Catholic Austria they gained a remarkable victory on the first onslaught.

For the Austrian Government the new grouping of parliamentary parties brings many perplexities. As a monarchical Government they cannot think of allowing the destinies of the country to be shaped by the Socialists. On the other hand they are not in a position to set their course according to clerical wishes; for in that case the Socialists will at once combine with the Liberals into an oppositional majority. Even more than heretofore the Austrian Government will be compelled to practice the art of tacking. Parliamentary government in the strict sense of the term is, of course, out of the question, as there is no working parliamentary majority. The Cabinet, therefore, will have to consist of clever politicians who know how to form varying combinations of groups so as to carry the Government Bills through the new "Reichsrat."

THE "MAHLER AFFAIR."

Everybody who takes an interest in Music—and for Vienna that really means everybody—passionately argues about the "Mahler affair." The famous Director of the Imperial Opera has tendered his resignation, and despite the demonstrations in his favour by which the "intellectual" circles have at the last moment tried to keep him in his present position, his resignation is sure to be accepted, Vienna will lose him, and what compensation the appointment of his successor will bring, is doubtful.

Mahler is undoubtely a musician of the very first order, as leader of the orchestra and conductor of the opera without a peer, full of enthusiasm for his art. Under his influence many of the performances in the Vienna Opera-House (for instance the new "Fidelio") have been perfect revelations for the musical world. That is acknowledged by everyone. Still he has to go, for as a man who knows no deference to personal conceit and only thinks of the requirements of his art he made himself impossible for his surroundings, as matters stand in Vienna. It may be admitted that he is not easy to please and that he labours under the prejudice that the musicians of the Orchestra under his care were like himself entirely devoted to their work and to the interests of Art. He was apt to forget that the first flautist when corrected and told that he might interpret a passage in another way, would feel personally offended and never forget it. I can easily persuade myself that in a rehearsal Mahler may occasionally have lost his temper; on the whole, however, he was not carried away by personal proclivities but served the cause of good music exclusively and fairly. However, for Vienna such a man in a leading position is undendurable. As social life here is regulated by cliques, coteries, fraternities and family-knots, it was after a certain lapse of time quite natural that whole gangs of men were set to work against him who had shown so little consideration and discretion to some of them. That he is a man of genius, that his compositions, although sometimes extravagant, rank with those of Richard Strauss as the most imposing musical creations, could not save him. Probably Mahler will not miss his present surroundings, as he wishes to devote himself more to writing new music than he could do here. Moreover, conductors of his standing have nowadays quite a choice of desirable places. But for Vienna we hope that his successor will have the necessary qualities to keep our musical life at the height reached again by the merits of Mahler.

L. ASCH.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN ITALY.

A Correspondent writes from Rome, May 27th :—Whether in consequence of Sr. Corrado Ricci's appointment as Director of Fine Arts or for some other happy coincidence: so much is certain that in the field of archæological discoveries and excavations lively progress has been made in Italy during the last few months, and a great deal has already been accomplished. It was the rejection of Mr. Waldstein's project of unearthing Herculanum that caused the Italian Government to come forth with a whole programme of excavations. Thus far the beginnings are most promising. In the first place diggings on the old site of Paestum were taken in hand. At some depth a well preserved network of ancient roads has been discovered, whose breadth and construction prove that there must have been once a very heavy traffic in the populous Greek colony of classical times. Many small finds of great interest have already come to light and many a pleasent surprise may be still in store as these diggings proceed. Then the old harbour of Rome and the ancient summer retreat of Roman noblemen, Ostia, are to be methodically investigated. In Rome itself the Thermes of Diocletianus, that greet the new comer on his way from the station to the City are also to be laid bare. In the meantime the excavations on the Forum itself have caused a sensation of the first order. At the very place where the oldest Roman settlement was located, graves of the 5th century B. C. have been found. This find is of so great importance because the tradition about the origin of Rome as narrated by Livy is thereby conclusively disproved. After all the criticisms of Neibuhr and Mommsen that in the last ten years have been denounced Pyrrhonic and antiquated, have hit the truth.

Lastly the Museo dei Termi has again made some splendid acquisitions. First of all it got the "Discobolo" (thrower of the disc) recently discovered on the Royal Estate of Castle Porziano. This statue is the best specimen of the famous work of sculpture by Myron, far preferable to the poor copy preserved in the Vatican collection. The Director of the Museo, Sr. Rizzo, has tried to reconstruct the original from the many copies and fragments that have come down to us. His work in Paris plaster, now standing side by side with the "Discobolo" of Castle Porziano is a fair representation of what the original by Myron must have been when it inspired so many sculptors with a desire to copy it. Another grand acquisition of the Museo is the statue of the young priestess form Anzio. This wonderful work of sculpture was found on the site of Emperor Nero's country-house in 1878 and was until now the property of Prince Aldobrandini from whom the State bought it for £18,000. It is one of the most beautiful statues that exist in Italy, and is believed to be an original by a great master of the Lysippos school or of the Hellenistic period. More than ever does the Museo dei Termi stand out as the most precious and finest of all Roman Collections of Antiquities.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. "NORTHBROOK."

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer "Northbrook," under the command of Captain G. A. Rose, R.I.M., arrived in harbour on Monday night, from Southampton, which port she left on the 25th May, calling at Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden. The "Northbrook" had an excellent voyage till Aden, but 24 hours after leaving that port up to the time she arrived off Bombay she experienced rough weather and heavy swells with occasional heavy showers of rain, and no sun having been observed for the last four days at Sea. Consequently, the vessel arrived here 8½ hours later than she was due. Owing to the heavy weather prevailing, great difficulty was experienced in disembarking the troops. She brought the undermentioned details:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Captain H J Tilney, 14th Hussars	Lieut C H Haswell R Engineer
Lieut and Mrs E S Johnson, 1st York and Lanc	Captain R K Walsh 2 R Scots Fus
Captain G R N Kinsman R H A	Lieut F P Wenlock, I M S
Lieut and Mrs G W Dennison and child, R E	2 Lieut G S W 8th Georges Unattached List
Captain and Mrs R J Longden and child, York and Lanc	2 Lieut H Dockrell, Unattached List
Lieut G H Stacke R E	Major H S Whiter, R A M C
2nd Lieut R J S Humphery 1st Northampton	Lieut S J Wilkinson, W Yorks Regt
Mrs O C J Stevenson Hamilton and child H L I	Lieut C F F Hodgson, 2 Scots Staffords
Major A E O Congdon, R Muns Fus	Miss Hodgson 2nd So Staffords
2 Lieut T F Omalley Notts and Derbys	Conductor H Lonso, S and T Corps
Captain and Mrs G L H Manby, Notts and Derbys	Sergt Major H Henson, R H A
2 Lieut G Turner, Cheshire Regt	Band Master H Burland Bedford Regt
Lieut T R Ubsdell, R F A	Conductor J A Duncan wife and 3 children J O Dept
Lieut Col H Cooke, R A M C	Assist Surgeon G Davis I S M D
Lieut J M Young, R Lancs	Qr M Sergt C Scott R Fus
Lieut C A L Graham, Indian Army	Mrs Horne and 2 children I O Dept
Lieut R J McCloverty Indian Army	Miss Alger Unattached List
Wife of Captain Preston, Indian Army	Mrs Bartley, and 2 children A Establish
Lieut G V D A Innes, Indian Army	Assist Surgeon R G Armstrong I S M D
Engineer A B Collings, R I Marine	Band Master W R Reilly R Scots
Wife of Engineer Pickard and 2 children R I Marine	Mr A J Abbot, C Store Keeper
	7 Non-Commissioned Officers and men, 1 Woman and 2 Children and 19 followers

FROM PORT SAID.

Lieut K D Carr Harris, R E	Lieut A F Cottrell, R G A

FROM ADEN.

Captain R D Crawford, R G A	Jemadar S David, 31st Pioneers
Revd E S S J D Alcock, wife and 2 children Ecel Dept	25 Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, 1 Woman and 2 Children (British) 107 Men, 10 Women and 18 Children, (Natives.)
Qr Sergt W S White and wife C M S C	

THE NEW ARMY SCHEME.

IMPORTANT MODIFICATION.

Militia Basis Re-arranged.

OPPOSITION SATISFIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 18.

In the course of the debate on the Army Bill, Mr. Haldane indicated an important modification by which one hundred and one out of the one hundred and twenty-four existing militia battalions are to be attached to the Regular Army, instead of the second line while the remainder will be absorbed by the territorial Army.

This modification gives satisfaction to the Opposition, and will facilitate the passage of the Bill through the House of Lords.

CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN COLONIES.

Sleeping Sickness Discussed.

FOREIGN POWERS INTERESTED.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Conference of African Colonies and Protectorates, convened by the Colonial Office, met in London, to-day, to discuss International measures for dealing with the sleeping sickness.

Germany, France, Portugal, Sudan, and the Congo were represented.

THE RAND STRIKE.

Leader Arrested.

ALLEGED INCITATON TO MURDER.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

A leader of the Rand Strike has been arrested and charged with inciting to violence.

It is alleged that he said: "If the workers wont join, remember that dead men tell no tales."

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Consulate Dragoman Shot.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran states that a Dragoman of the Turkish Consulate has been shot dead

The murderer has escaped.

THE "MIKADO."

Theatrical Restriction Removed.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The prohibition against the performance of the "Mikado" has been unconditionally withdrawn.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Advices from Washington state that a private telegram confirms that Aoki will be recalled,

SAN FRANCISCO CORRUPTION.

Belated Action.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Mr. Schmitz, ex-Mayor of San Francisco, has been removed from Office.

THE DISSOLVED DUMA.

Country Remains Quiet.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The dissolution of the Duma has hitherto been received calmly throughout Russia.

ASCOT STAKES.

Result and Starting Prices.

LONDON JUNE, 18.

The following is the result for the Ascot Stakes :—

Torpoint..... 1
Feather Bed 2
Gourd..... 3

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Stakes :—

Mr. W. M. G. Singer's Torpoint..... 1
Mr. G. W. Rayner's Feather Bed 2
Lord Derby's Gourd 3

Also ran.—Lord Westbury's Nightfall; Mr. Buchanan's Noctuiforni; Mr. J. A. Rothschild's Le Horo; Mr. C. Wadia's Veno; Mr. A. Stedall's Kolo; Mr. O. Beckhouse's Glen Mazarin; and Captain Bewicke's Wild Lad.

Starting Prices.—3 Torpoint; 14 Feather Bed, and 8 Gourd.

THE HUNT CUP.

Latest Betting.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON JUNE 18.

The latest betting on the Royal Hunt Cup is as follows :—

3 to 1 Hillsprite.
8 to 1 Andover.
100 to 9 Lord Carton.
100 to 8 Lalla Rookh.
100 to 8 Champ d' Or.
100 to 7 Persinus.
100 to 6 Bilton Park.
20 to 1 Dalkeith.
20 to 1 Lally.
20 to 1 Lischana.
20 to 1 Absurdity.
20 to 1 Malua.

FRANCE AND NEW TREATIES.

Colonial Entente Cordiale.

COMPLIMENT TO JAPAN.

SPANISH TREATY NOTIFIED TO POWERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 17.

A Franco-British Colonial Congress has opened in Paris with the object of extending the *entente cordiale* to the Colonies of both Nations.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

M. Pichon, in the Chamber, read the text of the Franco-Japanese Treaty, which was received with cheers.

He dwelt upon the essentially pacific nature of the Agreement, and congratulated Japan upon her inclusion among the great Powers.

LATER.

It is officially intimated that the Governments concerned have notified the Powers of the terms of the Spanish Agreements in order that they may see that the sole aim is to eliminate the causes of misunderstanding and maintain the *status quo* in the Mediterranean.

According to one version the contracting parties are pledged, in the event of an unforeseen emergency, to agree to a common procedure.

THE FRENCH WINE RIOTS.

Minister Resigns.

TROOPS REBELLIOUS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The French Under Secretary of State, M. Sarrant, has resigned, disapproving the Government's Policy with reference to the Winegrowers' Agitation.

LATER.

The situation in the South of France almost resembles a rebellion.

The Government has decided to replace the disaffected regiments by troops from the East and North and to prosecute recalcitrant Mayors.

The 100th Regiment, which was mentioned on the 12th as being mutinous, was subsequently transferred to camp at Larzac and mutinied yesterday. The soldiers wrecked and sacked the camp and assaulted the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers.

VICTORIA MILLS ASSAULT CASE.

Close of the Proceedings.

ACCUSED FINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JUNE 17.

Mr. Cockburn, the City Magistrate of Cawnpore, had before him to-day a case in which Mr. Raymond, the Engineer, lately in the employ of the Victoria Mills Company, was charged by Mr. Bain, the Spinning Master of the same Mill, with criminal assault, under Section 223 of the Indian Penal Code.

According to the evidence for the prosecution, the complainant alleges that Raymond, who recently resigned his appointment in the Victoria Mills, was on bad terms with him, and that, on the evening of the 5th instant, the defendant assaulted him violently, inflicting a severe blow in the back, stunning him, and that on turning round he received a violent blow in the face, because complainant had encroached upon the path through the lawn leading to the defendant's house.

The story alleged for the defence is that, on the night in question, Raymond was standing on the path leading from the lawn to the Mill Railway-siding as the complainant and his wife were passing through, whereupon Bain, the complainant, pushed Raymond off the path, accompanying the action with abuse. Recovering from the sudden onslaught, Raymond retaliated, when a scuffle ensued, in the course of which Bain sustained a black-eye.

Mr. Cockburn, in reserving judgment, said that the assault seemed to have been committed under grave provocation, but that the point at issue was whether it was justifiable or not.

Judgment will be delivered to-morrow.

CAWNPORE, JUNE 18.

Mr. Cockburn, City Magistrate of Cawnpore, in passing Judgment to-day, found the assaault had been committed under grave and sudden provocation and imposed a fine of Rs. 5 on Raymond.

COMING KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebration at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 18.

There will be a Banquet followed by a Reception at Government House, on Friday the 28th instant, in celebration of the King-Emperor's birthday.

FIRE IN CAWNPORE.

Fancy Goods Shop Destroyed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JUNE 17.

A fire broke out at noon to-day in a fancy goods shop on the Mall, owned by Mr. J. Pelzerman, completely destroying the entire stock.

The fire took place during Mr. Pelzerman's absence from the shop and its origin is not known though rumour has it that it is in some way connected with the kerosine store in the shop.

Mr. Pelzerman states his loss is about from fifteen to sixteen thousand rupees which is far above the amount for which his property has been insured.

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA.

Dr. Pearse's Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

Dr. Pearse, Special Health Officer to the Calcutta Corporation, has issued a very interesting Memorandum dealing with the incidence of cholera in Calcutta during the first three months of the current year, when an outbreak of cholera of moderate severity occurred in the city.

Some remarkable points were brought out by investigation. One of these was the apparent immunity of Mahomedans as compared with Hindus. The number of deaths among Mahomedans was only 7·66 per cent. of the total cholera deaths, while those among Hindus was 91·9 per cent. of the total. The number of Hindu females attacked was out of all proportion to their numbers, being 40 per cent. of total deaths.

Dr. Pearse comes to the conclusion that there is only one explanation for this particular incidence, which is the use of unfiltered river water (including that of Tolly's Nulla—a branch of the River Hooghly) for domestic purposes by Hindus.

CALCUTTA NATIVE PAPERS.

Notice of Warning Against Seditious Writing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

Further inquiries in connection with the prosecution of Native Papers show that no action had as yet been taken by the police, but that a notice of warning under the signature of Mr. Gait, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, has been served not only on the *Bande Mataram* and *Sondhya* but also on the *Mihiro Sudhakhan* and the *Jugantar*.

This notice says that the language used by these papers is a direct incentive to violence and lawlessness and that unless they express themselves differently they will be prosecuted.

As far as can be gathered there does not seem to be any intention on the part of *Bande Matram* to comply with the warning.

Later reports show that the first of the three to be proceeded against is the *Jugantar*. In executing a warrant for the purpose of seizing matter connected with the printing and publishing of a paper called *Sonar Bangla* the police discovered that the *Jugantar* was also being printed at the same place, namely, No 7, Santaram Ghose's Street.

As it appeared that the *Jugantar* was being published from here without a declaration as required by Section 25 of the Press Act, forms and a sheet of printed matter were seized as Exhibits in the prosecution which will be instituted.

Another discovery made in the course of the search was that a *Swadeshi* paper styled *Narvasakti* edited by Babu Monoronjon Guh was also being published here. Seizures were also made in connection with this paper.

In the case of *Sonar Bangla*, the press file of the printers' and other documents were taken possession of by the authorities who further learned that manuscript for the proof sheet bill was supplied by a gentleman who frequently addresses meetings in Beadon Square.

The next step is in regard to *Bande Mataram*. Yesterday afternoon a notice was served upon the proprietors, editor, manager and printer to the effect that proceedings would be adopted against them under Section 124A unless they moderated their tone.

DACCA CONFERENCE.

Hindu and Mahomedan Peace-Makers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

The *Indian Daily News* understands that a mixed Conference of Hindu and Mahomedan leaders will be held at Dacca on Saturday, to consider what steps can be taken to restore peace and amity between the two sections. Some forty Hindu gentlemen, representing both the old and new Provinces, are expected to assemble there. No less than a dozen resolutions have been drafted.

One noticeable feature of the Conference is that the Nawab of Dacca takes an active part in it.

MEETINGS ORDINANCE.

Extension to Amritsar District.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 18.

The Punjab Government have extended the Regulation of Meetings Ordinance to the Amritsar District.

The *Pioneer* believes that the reason for this action is that attempts were being made to get up meetings of an undesirable character in Amritsar City.

The Ordinance is now in force in seven districts in the Punjab.

ARREST OF LALA DINNA NATH.

Editor of the "Hundustan."

Alleged SEDITIOUS WRITING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 18.

Lala Dinna Nath, the Editor of a Lahore bi-weekly vernacular paper, called the *Hindustan*, was on Monday afternoon, arrested by Inspector Rahmat Allah Khan, on a warrant issued under Sections 124 A, (exciting disaffection) 131, (abetting mutiny), 135 (abetting desertion), and 109 (punishment of abetment.) Dina Nath, who is a youth of about 22 years of age, an ex-pupil of the A. O. College and it is alleged that the *Hindustan* press used to turn out a number of copies of the paper entitled *India* whose Editor is already under trial on grave charge of sedition.

BARISAL SECRET MEETINGS.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 18.

It is reported from Barisal District that Aswini Babu continues to hold secret meetings. One was held at Kotali on the 14th instant.

Some of the seditious documents found in Barisal are said to be signed by Liakot Hossein.

EDUCATION IN KASHMIR.

Proposed Art and Technical Institution.

THE MAHARAJA'S SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 18.

During the last cold weather, the Maharaja of Kashmir, in company with Sir Francis Younghusband inspected several of the Educational institutions of the Punjab in connection with a scheme His Highness has had in view for some time past for the improvement of the Educational Department of his own State.

In the course of this tour the Maharaja was much impressed by his visit to the Mayo School of Art in Lahore, remarkable in India for its highly efficient organisation, and he expressed a desire that somewhat similar institution should, if possible, be opened in Srinagar.

The Principal of the Lahore School, Mr. Percy Brown, being about to leave for England on furlough, His Highness invited him, before doing so, to spend a short time in Srinagar, in order to discuss the practicability of a scheme for Art and Technical Education being put into effect at an early date in Kashmir.

The result of Mr. Percy Brown's visit has been that a very complete and practical proposal has been submitted which has met with general approval, and it is anticipated that before long Kashmir will posses an Art and Technical Institution, conducted on the most approved lines, which will aid considerably in improving and developing the arts and industries of the State.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN BENGAL.

Guard and Kalasi Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

Information by wire reached the Eastern Bengal State Railway authorities that on Sunday morning, rather a serious collision occurred at the Chuadangah Station between a Down Passenger train and an Up Ballast train.

It is not known yet whether any of the passengers have sustained any injuries. The Guard and a "khalasi" in charge of the fish van of the passenger train are reported to have been injured.

How and under what circumstances the collision occurred is not yet known. The matter is under investigation.

UNREST IN INDIA.

Mahomedan Sedition-Mongers.

A NAWAB'S REPRIMAND.

The Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, Secretary of the Aligarh College, is a resident in Bombay just now, and at Watson's Hotel Annexe he was interviewed by a representative of this journal. The Nawab is a grand old man with a white beard, and is a typical Mahomedan. He puffed clouds of smoke complacently from a cigar during the journalistic examination, and was in no way perturbed by the persistent interrogations of the interviewer.

The conversation opened by a reference to the arrest in Calcutta of Liakut Hossein Khan and Abdul Gaffoor, the two well-known Mahomedan supporters of the Bengali Extremists.

"Whatever excuse Hindu sedition-mongers may possibly discover as an apology for their disloyalty to the British Crown," said the Nawab, "it is perfectly certain that the Mahomedans of India can find no logical pretext whatever. They, like the Parsis, have to thank the British for their very existence; it would be positively absurd for either of those nations to assist a scheme having as its object the overthrow of that very power whence they derive freedom of religion, freedom of conscience, freedom in trade and commerce, freedom to act for themselves as independent communities."

"Are the Mahomedans of India, as a nation, loyal to the British Government?"

"The opinion I am expressing to you now," replied the Nawab, "is not only my opinion—it is the opinion of all Mahomedans of the old, moderate school. It is not, however, a question as to whether Mahomedans are loyal to the British Crown. Are they loyal to themselves, to their own nation, to their own people; have they, as a body, the welfare of their own people at heart? That is the crux of the matter. Loyalty to the British Crown is, I contend, an important matter, but a secondary one. It requires no very deep insight into the past and present conditions of this country, however, for persons to assure themselves that loyalty to their own people and to their own nation means loyalty also to that maternal Government by which the various races, religions, sects, castes, and creeds of the Indian Empire are happily blended in harmony to their own good."

"Sedition seems to be confined to a very small portion of the community," observed the journalist.

"Yes; but its gradual extension is a possibility of the future. When a political agitator falls into the hands of the police, he becomes a hero in the eyes of the people, and I take that fact as a very bad sign, indeed. In spite of all our schools and colleges, there exists considerable ignorance concerning the history of this Empire and the part played therein by the old East India Company and by the British Legislature, yesterday and to-day. The honest sedition-monger, if such a being really exists, is a person who, being profoundly ignorant of the affairs of his own country, vainly imagines that the abolition of British control would remove certain grievances, real or imaginary. As a matter of fact, however, the sedition-monger is usually a person who is wilfully blind, because discontent is part of his nature and he wishes, by airing his own grievances, to make a bit of a stir in the world. He speaks grandiloquently of crores being governed by single units, forgetting that this has been a scheme of nature ever since the world began. He forgets that it can only be by the government of one supreme, powerful, and independent nation that the other nations of India—antagonistic by instinct, religion, and tradition—can be united for the benefit of the community as a whole. Nor does he pause to consider that Great Britain, by her integrity, honesty of purpose, high civilization, religious toleration, commercial acumen, and military prowess is really the only nation of the earth to whom the government of this Empire can be safely entrusted. And he thinks not of the inevitable result that would accrue were the British control withdrawn—the chaos, disorder and bloodshed which would assuredly result, thus renewing the dreary record of disunion and internal strife, the subjection of the weak by the strong, which was the condition of India throughout a march of centuries before the advent of the Englishman.

"I consider," resumed the Nawab, "that this unrest means eventually disaster for the Empire. It is far more extensive than most of us are willing to admit. But from what I myself have seen and heard, I feel convinced that the story as told in the newspaper press represents but one-half of the facts as they really exist, and extreme measures are necessary on the part of the authorities in order to check in the bud a dangerous growth.

"As regards Mahomedan sedition-mongers, they have, as I have already contended, no logical excuse for their disaffection. It is a fact that must not be lost sight of, that it was the advance of the British that alone saved the Mahomedan Empire of Delhi from dismemberment by the Mahrattas, the Rajputs, and the Sikhs, and for this circumstance alone the Mahomedan people of India are bound in loyalty to the British Crown. But all other Indian races should be loyal for similar reasons; for it is only under British Rule that the joint interests of the Indian races can remain blended harmoniously."

In conclusion, the Nawab assured his listener that the recent disorder at Aligarh College had nothing whatever to do with sedition. The students were discontented because they saw, or thought they saw, a cessation of that sympathy between master and pupil which had previously been characteristic of the school. Now, however, they are quite contented, for the tutors sit down at meals with the scholars as heretofore. The pupils are all thoroughly loyal to the British Government.

INSTALLATION OF THE ARCHDEACON OF BOMBAY.

In succession to the Rev. W. E. Scott, sometime Archdeacon of this Diocese, the Lord Bishop installed the Rev. William Arthur Dickins as Archdeacon of Bombay, at St. Thomas Cathedral, on Saturday, 15 June, at 5 p.m. A large number of the clergy were present at the Installation, among whom were the Rev. Canon Taylor, H. Ll. Arnould, P. Dimishky, P. Eykin, T. J. Ison, J. John, J. Loughton, B. K. Mukherji, H. Mould and the Bishop's Chaplain, the Rev. H. Foote. The Registrar of the Diocese, Mr. E. C. B. Acworth, was also present in his official capacity. The Service was a choral one and opened with a Processional Hymn (242). Psalm 121 was also specially sung for the occasion. The first lesson was read by the Rev. P. Eykin, the second by the Rev. Canon Taylor and the prayers were said by the Rev. H. Ll. Arnould. At the end of the second lesson, the Bishop, with his Chaplain in attendance, proceeded to the Sanctuary. The Archdeacon Designate knelt at the Altar rail during the first part of the special office. He was then conducted to his Chair and installed by the Bishop and immediately afterwards inducted by the Rev. H. Foote. Evensong was then resumed and the service brought to an end with the singing of Hymn 281 and the Blessing pronounced by the Bishop.

PUNJAB IRRIGATION SECRETARY.

Mr. W. B. Gordon's Appointment.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 18.

Mr. W. B. Gordon, C. I. E., who returned this Spring from South Africa where he had been on special duty advising the Cape Government on irrigation questions will act for Mr. Mullaly as Irrigation Secretary to the Punjab, the latter being about to take short leave.

THE UPPER SWAT CANAL.

Work Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 18.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the commencement of work on the Upper Swat Canal.

This is a project which includes a tunnel under Malakand, to carry water into the valley above Dargai.

THE NEW TRAMWAY SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Of all the utterly unnecessary and foolish arrangements, that of stopping the new Cars at the Secretariat siding is about the worst. We could understand cars being stopped there when, in the hot weather specially, the horses had to be considered, but no one starts from there, and why the electric cars should be stopped there is one of those unexplainable mysteries with which the new management (or rather mis-management) abounds.

Passengers from Grant Buildings, Apollo Bunder, Colaba Causeway, etc., look for the new cars to run at the time when they are most wanted, that is, during the hours when everyone is going to work. They look in vain for a car, and after having to take a horse car with the certainty of being blocked half way to Bori Bunder by the new works, they see as they pass the Wellington Fountain, three or four cars standing at the Secretariat.

When the Company opened the extension to the J.J. Hospital, why on earth they didn't make it "Sassoon Dock to J. J. Hospital" or "Grant Buildings to J. J. Hospital" is understood only by themselves.

If having a siding at the Secretariat, they think it must be made used of, let them stop cars there only between 12 and 4, and up to 12 and after 4 let all cars run to and from Sassoon Dock or Grant Buildings.—

It is exasperating standing at the Bori Bunder stopping-place at 6 of an evening in pouring rain and have car after car come up all labelled "Secretariat" and equally maddening waiting for a car the reverse way at a quarter past ten or so in the morning, and added to the inconvenience to the public is the necessity for giving transfers which might have been avoided from the beginning, but for the introduction of this absolutely uncalled for "Secretariat" service.

DISGUSTED PASSENGER,

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As the subject of Electric Tramway facilities is shortly to come before the Corporation, and as it is engaging the attention of the Company's Managing Director, I beg to offer through the medium of your esteemed journal a few remarks in general, and hope that the Company will do all in their power to satisfy the public demands.

1. The principal grievance hitherto known was the want of accommodation at transfer stations especially during office hours, but looking to the existing state of affairs there does not seem to be an indication of the grievance being remedied, unless it is arranged firstly to provide for the running of through cars on every section, and secondly to work short distance cars between certain sections.

1. (i) When the electrification of the line was decided on, it was hoped that the Company would lay continuous tracks to admit of running as many through cars as possible on each section without causing passengers to transfer, as that was one of the means for minimising the rush and inconvenience at several principal junctions. This, however, has not been realized. The necessity for such tracks which is apparent at the following junctions should be first considered :—

(a) At Crawford Market by extending the existing siding and connecting it with the Market-Money School track and also by providing similar connections at the Money School junction with the Kalbadevi-Parel, and Girgaon lines, through service can be resumed from Colaba or Fort to Paidhoni and north and Girgaon respectively, via. the Goculdas Hospital and Money School and vice *versa*.

(b) At Paidhoni the connections of the Tardeo and Grant Road sections will permit of the running of through cars from those places in the direction of Fort via Kalbadevi. A temporary track was laid at this point, when the relaying of the lines was in progress, and as it dispensed with the transfer at Paidhoni by those desiring to proceed to their respective destinations falling on the route, it proved to be a very convenient arrangement.

(c) As a daily traveller by the Grant Road line, who has not seen the rush and confusion at the Null Bazar corner by passengers from Jacob Circle? In the morning the Tardeo and Grant Road cars receive their full complement of passengers before reaching this junction, and although many of the transfer ticket holders walked a good distance in the direction of Gelpitha in the hope of finding room, they were disappointed. It is inconceivable why the Company should have resorted to the course of terminating Jacob Circle cars at C. P. Tank in preference to that of running them to Paidhoni and south. As it is, passengers from Jacob Circle for the Kalbadevi line are subjected to transfer at Null Bazar and again after a short distance at Paidhoni.

(d) At the J. J. Hospital if the line from Mazagaon was connected with the main track, the public of Mazagaon would have a through service towards the Fort.

1. (ii) The second alternative of plying short distance cars between certain sections in the morning and evening should be tried on a more extensive scale than at present. This measure in addition to those mentioned in the foregoing sub-paras will, I believe, materially help in relieving the rush for seats at junctions.

2. At a convenient distance or every second mile, a cross-over road with trailling points should be provided to admit of single line working or of working cars backward from those points in cases of emergency.

3. Wherever there are facing points they should not be left unprotected. The Company will, it is hoped, at least in their own interest, dispense with the employment aspointsmen of mere *chokras*. Often through their inattention a car has been seen taking a wrong road. So far as the horse traction was concerned the consequences of this were not so serious as would be the case with electric cars. Moreover, at some places one boy has to look after more than one facing point, and this should be put a stop to.

4. The present route followed by the Company in working their cars from Paidhoni to Fort via the Abdul Rehman Street should be abandoned and cars southwards should instead be despatched via the Nagdevi Street. In plain words, the present route should be exchanged so that cars *from* the Fort may proceed via Abdul Rehman Street and those *to* the Fort via Nagdevi. The present system disregards the general rule of working always to the left, and is attended with danger both at Crawford Market and the corner of the Abdul Rehman Street and Jakaria Musjid Road Junction, as it necessitates a crossing on the up and down tracks at these points.

5. With regard to the adoption of the newly built electric bogie cars it is to be regretted that those responsible for approving of them do not seem to have well studied the public convenience. Apparently they were attracted by the elaborate and handsome appearance of the cars. From the recent frequent accidents and the adverse opinion expressed by the public in newspapers, the new cars do not promise to be popular. Instead of taking your valuable space, in short, I may state that as intimated by the Managing Director to Mr. Mistry, one of the Corporators, if it is not possible to remove the chief defects namely, the unusual height of cars, the awkward entrance foot-steps at the centre, and the naked set of wheels at both the ends, the public would rather be content with having small low four-wheel-cars in their stead. Further, small cars run at shorter intervals will be more advantageous to the public than the large bogie cars run less frequently.

6. Formerly the cars of the respective line could be distinguished principally by their colours. But at present as only two colours are contemplated, viz, Red for composite cars and Green for one-class cars, some means should be devised to let the public know the destination and the route of the cars. The fixing of boards does not solve the difficulty at nights and for this reason a contrivance for illuminating the boards similar to that used in Calcutta is highly desirable. It would be an additional convenience if the distination and route of the car were also shown in some conspicuous place inside.

7. Another point worth considering is the introduction of an arrangement to have an electric light in each car fed by its own battery instead of by the overhead wires. At present when cars after completing their journey are returning in the opposite direction, the readjusting of the contact car to the proper wire takes some time leaving the cars in total darkness. Again, in cases of temporary failure of current similar darkness is inevitable, and to guard against pick-pockets and protect ladies, it is desirable that there should be a light that would burn independently throughout.

8. On some parts of the Company's lines the roads are not sufficiently wide from the outer rails, and the Tramway drivers, who seem to think that the Municipal roads are their monopoly, force their way without the least regard to the vehicular traffic and pedestrians. Such roads should, therefore, be marked out for the guidance of the drivers, and no car should be allowed to pass another in the opposite direction within that boundary.

9. Looking to the habits of the natives who think it a matter of right to alight from the car just near their destination, even if it be a few feet away from the last stopping point, the suggestion of stopping the electric cars everywhere cannot be supported with advantage. If the Tramway Company took precaution in selecting the halting stations and provided for a sufficient number of them, the public would in course of time probably appreciate the measure. However, I would desire an exception being made in this respect in the case of "ladies" only.

10. I presume, getting in and out of an electric car while in motion is an offence under the Tramways Act. If so, will the Company warn the public and before waiting for further accidents try and enforce the rule by placing offenders before a Magistrate?

11. All that has been stated above concerns the permanent working arrangements. But it would not be amiss here to state that since the time the mixed working of electric and horse traction has commenced, the public using certain sections of the Company's lines have to put up with greater inconveniences than before. They fail to understand the Company's action in disposing of their old stock before the full working capacity of the electric system has been established. If the Company have done it under the belief of being able to cope with their traffic with the existing stock, I would appeal to them to remodel during the monsoon those parts of their service which have proved a source of annoyance owing to the passengers being subjected to unnecessary delay and transfer at more places, than essential.

12. In conclusion, I would further suggest that the electric cars from Colaba side, now terminating at the Crawford Market, be received on the existing siding instead of on the main-track thus facilitating the progress onward of the up and down horse cars following them.

P.

Grant Road, June, 18.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS, JUNE 18.—Grove, Major, R. F. A., on leave, from Lucknow.

Lowry, Lt.-Col., S. and T. Corps, on transfer from Lucknow.

Wakefield, Lt., 37 Dogras, on leave from Japan.

Burton, Lt., R. F. A., on leave, from Nasirabad.

Dunsterville, Col., E. Surrey Regt., on leave from England.

DEPARTURES.—Dunsterville, Col., E. Surrey, off leave to Mhow.

Lowry, Lt.-Col., S. and T. Corps, on transfer to Secunderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

Major O. C. Ievers, Contonment Magistrate, is granted 15 months' combined leave.

PENSION RULES FOR NATIVE ARMY.

Revised Scale Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17

With the approval of the Secretary of State for India the Government of India is pleased to sanction the following Rules for Retiring and Invalid pensions and gratuities for Combatants in the Native Army :—

Ordinary pensions for sowars, sepoys and others ranking as such after eighteen years' service, four rupees per mensem.

Naicks and others ranking as such, after 18 years' service, five rupees; after 21years'—seven rupees.

Dafadars, havildars and others ranking as such, after 18 years'—seven rupees; after 21 years'—eight rupees; after 24 years—nine rupees.

Jemadars after 20 years'—sixteen rupees; after 24 years'—twenty rupees.

Risaldar-majors, subadar-majors, risaldars, ressaidars or subadars. After 21 years'—thirty rupees; after 24 years—thirty-five rupees; after 28 years'—forty rupees; after 32 years,—fifty rupees.

SPECIAL PENSIONS.

Special pensions will be granted to individuals of 15 years' service and upwards who are not eligible for ordinary pensions and who are ordered to be discharged either on the recommendation of the Medical Board or by the award of the General Officer Commanding a Division or independent Brigade, on account of physical or mental unfitness attributable to causes beyond their control and not to malingering or indulgence in drink or drugs.

Such pensions will be admissible at the following rates :—

Sepoy or sowar after 15 years'—3 rupees. Naick after 15 years'—4 rupees.

Dafadar or havildar after 15 years'—5 rupees.

Jemadar after 15years'—12 rupees. If discharged for incapacity under the Indian Articles of War (3), Rs. 10 only.

Risaldar-major, subadar-major, risaldar, ressaidar or subadar after 15 years'—24 rupees.

The superior rate of pension is abolished, but Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men, enlisted before the 1st June 1907, are entitled to the option of remaining wholly under the pension rules hitherto in force instead of coming under those now introduced.

GRATUITIES.

The gratuities admissible to men discharged with less than 15 years' service will be continued at the rates prescribed in Scale A, paragraph 1045, Army Regulations, India Volume I.

The foregoing revised rules will come into force with effect from the 1st June 1907.

THE 78TH MOPLAHS.

Reconstitution Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

With the approval of the Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the reconstitution of the 78th Moplah Rifles and the immediate mustering out at Ahmednagar of the Native ranks at present belonging thereto. The Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men of 78th Moplah Rifles will be disposed of as follows :—The General Officer Commanding Poona Division, or an officer deputed by him, will make a careful selection of all ranks, and all Moplahs and all individuals whose retention in the Army is from any cause considered undesirable will be noted for discharge. Those passed after examination by the Medical Board as fit for retention in the Service will be allowed to volunteer for certain Infantry Regiments, provided that they are of authorised classes and that the establishments are not exceeded thereby. Men not volunteering, or for whom no suitable vacancies can be found, will be discharged on certain terms, and public followers will be transferred to other regiments if vacancies can be found.

Free passages by rail will be provided.

INDIAN RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Circulation of Agenda.

MEETING IN SEPTEMBER.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 18.

The next meeting of the Indian Railway Conference Association has been fixed for the 23rd of September at 12 noon at Simla.

An Agenda has been circulated to all Railways containing subjects for discussion, amongst these being the question of the establishment of Clearing House and the substitution of Monthly for a Weekly Station Accounts.

It is also remarked that additional subjects now under correspondence may be added to the Agenda.

TRANSFERS OF P. M. O'S.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

The Commander-in-Chief has approved of the following changes and transfers in the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army in accordance with the instructions laid down in India Army Order No. 247 of 30th May last :—

Surgeon-General H. Hamilton C. B., P. M. O., of the late Northern Command, to be P. M. O., 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division.

Surgeon-General W. B. Slaughter, P. M. O. of the late Eastern Command to be P. M. O. 8th (Lucknow) Division.

Surgeon General F. W. Treovor, P. M. O. of the late Western Command, to be P. M. O. 6th (Poona) Division.

The Principal Medical Officers displaced by the foregoing officers are posted in a similar capacity as follows :—

Colonel H. R. Whitehead to the Secunderabad Brigades.

Colonel G. D. N. Leake to the Allahabad and Fyzabad Brigades with head-quarters at the forme station.

Colonel P. H. Benson to be Deputy Principal Medical Officer at Army Head-quarters.

The Personal Assistants to the Principal Medical Officers of the late Commands will rejoin their stations or resign as the case may be.

GENERAL Sir James Wolfe Murray, commanding 9th Secunderabad Division, arrived at Bangalore yesterday morning on a tour of Inspection. General Sir Archibald Hunter commanding 9th Southern Army, is expected to arrive in Bangalore on the 28th instant.

THE WEATHER.

The Monsoon.

RECORD RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

THE monsoon this year has begun with a record rainfall. The downpour began last Saturday and in four days the total has reached 15 inches. The average annual rainfall in the month of June is about 7 inches and the total rainfall gauged until yesterday morning was more than double that quantity. Taking the average of many years past, the present downpour in the middle of June is a record rainfall. The steady and continuous rain falling since Saturday has produced a delightful coolness in the atmosphere.

Yesterday morning opened very fair after the heavy rain, a welcome sunshine being observable until 8 o'clock. At seven the sun shone very brilliantly, but the sky was soon overcast and before people were at their breakfast the threatening clouds opened in torrents. Throughout the day rain continued uninterruptedly and business-men on their way to their daily avocations had to pass through flooded streets. In the native town most of the public streets were impassable and at some points water was knee-deep.

The rainfall during the 24 hours ending yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, registered at Byculla amounted to 4 in. 28 cents. The Fort and the Esplanade Stations record during that period 4·21 and 4·33 respectively. Last year up to the 18th June, only 5·22 was the quantity registered in Bombay and it was not until July 10th that the total ran beyond 15 inches.

The first real monsoon blast occurred at five minutes to twelve yesterday, when a huge gust of wind carried the downpour through all the exposed rooms and offices in the City. Books and papers were blown all over the place, and the rain went in at one window and out at the other, and there was a great rush of sepoys to close up the shutters and skylights everywhere in the Fort.

The abnormal rainfall in Bombay and in the suburbs has caused some loss to several house-owners. The front portion of a house situated at Matunga, and belonging to one Phulchand Harinarayen, collapsed yesterday owing to the heavy rains. The building stood by itself in a field and was, happily, unoccupied.

A portion of the first floor of a house in the Sadasive Cross Lane suddenly gave way yesterday. It belonged to one Narayen Madeo Rao. No one was injured. The tenants soon vacated the place. The accident was due to the stormy weather.

Several big and small trees are reported to have been up-rooted during the heavy rains. The tree that fell at Bhathia Bagh, carried with it thirty-three telephone wires.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer *Director* Captain H. Bickerstoff, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from East London, reports having experienced boisterous strong S.-W. monsoon. The Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co's. steamer *Austria* Captain A. Belaffer, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Trieste, &c., met with strong monsoon.

DUST AND THUNDERSTORMS IN CAWNPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JUNE 17.

A most violent thunderstorm, never before experienced, burst over the station at 10 o'clock to-night, accompanied with fork lightning in all directions of the compass and an impenetrable whirlwind of dust, while the density of atmospheric pressure obscured the heavens.

STORMS IN KATHIAWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, JUNE 16.

A severe hurricane occurred at Dhagandra yesterday, raging for half an hour, during which time everything was enveloped in clouds of sand, and the sun was totally obscured. Nothing could be seen a few yards ahead. Tiles were lifted off the roofs, and trees suffered. Two inches of rain is recorded there. General rain has fallen on the railway Main line and a few showers on the Branch line. The Monsoon has now burst over Kathiawar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 18.

After several days' oppressive weather, nearly half an inch of rain fell in Lucknow last night.

A duststorm of exceptional violence preceded the downpour which was accompanied by lightning and thunder.

TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY BREACHED.

Intimation was received yesterday by the B. B. & C. I. Railway that a portion of the railway embankment between Sindkheda and Nardana on the Tapti-Valley Railway has been breached by floods on the 16th instant, and that through-communication is likely to be interrupted for the next four or five days.

Arrangements have, however, been made to tranship passengers travelling over this portion of the Tapi-Valley Railway.

A Simla message to the Port Officer states :—"The westward path of the storm has been maintained."

A later Simla message to the Port Officer states :—"

the air is drier than usual. Temperature is above normal in Rajputana and Sind, below normal in Kashmir, but normal elsewhere.

In the Peninsula, rainfall has been confined chiefly to the west and north of the Madras Coasts. Gopalpur and Poona had 1 inch of rain, Nizamabad 2, Ootacamund 1/2, Bombay and Ratnagiri 4 inches, Goa, Mormugao and Karwar 1, Mercara and Mangalore 1 1/2, and Calicut 1/2 an inch. Skies are moderately to thickly clouded and the air is damper and cooler than usual at a few stations in the East Coast, but in the rest of the Division humidity and temperature are approximately normal.

Nearly general rain is likely in Burma, on the West Coast in north east of India, and Orissa; in local rain in the interior of Burma and a few falls in the interior of the Peninsula.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort,		Colaba	
	In Cts.		In. Cts		In. Cts		In.	Cts.
Previously registered	8	08	9	74	9	64	...	...
Monday, 17th June, 1907 ...	4	28	4	33	4	31	...	...
Total....	12	36	14	7	13	95	...	...

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, 18TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Average hourly.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Humidity.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st November to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov date.
Bushire	29·320	NW	23	96·0	82·4	63	....	0·00	—0·00
Jask	29·460	E	16	94·8	84·5	67	....	0·00	—0·11
Muscat	29·427	Calm	3	101·3	89·0	59	....	0·00	—0·35
Aden	29·714	NE	12	95·5	85·5	81	....	0·00	0·00
Lahore	29·477	SE	4	107·9	82·3	45	....	0·02	—0·09
Sirsa	29·485	WSW	7	110·3	88·6	36	....	0·05	—0·72
Delhi	?	ESE	8	106·7	89·7	62	....	0·00	—1·10
Agra	29·549	SE	5	100·5	83·9	48	....	0·01	—0·88
Cawnpore	29·543	E	1	103·4	77·7	72	0·06	1·64	—1·64
Allahabad	29·540	ENE	4	102·6	79·9	63	.....	0·22	—1·74
Jhansi	29·571	Calm	0	102·8	80·7	76	....	0·02	—1·97
Jacobabad	29·499	SSW	7	104·1	89·1	57	....	1·74	plus 1·74
Karachi	29·496	NE	9	102·9	85·2	69	....	0·61	plus 0·65
Jeypore	29·541	NNW	7	100·2	87·1	36	....	0·46	—0·61
Ajmere	29·547	W	12	100·9	86·5	39	....	0·00	—0·87
Deesa	29·578	SE	22	100·3	79·9	67	....	0·65	plus 0·96
Ahmedabad ..	29·579	S	13	97·6	79·7	65	0·09	2·51	—0·69
Bhuj	29·602	ESE	20	97·1	79·9	90	....	0·99	—0·31
Jamnagar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dwarka	29·436	ENE	19	88·5	79·8	93	0·26	2·95	....
Rajkot	29·622	SE	7	89·9	78·7	91	....	1·89	—0·14
Bhavnagar Para.	29·559	SSW	18	90·6	81·0	76	....	2·08	—0·82
Veraval	29·481	S	7	89·6	81·1	93	1·22	2·23	—0·75
Neemuch	29·607	WSW	13	100·1	79·7	74	0·38	0·98	—1·01
Indore	29·558	W	8	98·1	74·1	89	....	2·19	—1·20
Sangor	29·532	Calm	8	102·1	81·5	44	....	0·14	—2·71
Jubbulpore ..	29·573	NE	4	100·3	79·3	57	....	0·24	—3·35
Mohnagabad ..	29·599	SSW	7	99·4	79·3	68	....	1·49	—1·33
Khandwa	29·611	W	7	102·7	79·6	62	....	0·46	—2·34
Raipur	29·571	W	10	99·6	71·4	76	1·02	1·84	—1·92
Nagpur	29·583	WSW	11	97·6	79·6	63	....	1·09	—3·25
Amraoti	29·617	W	13	97·2	74·2	71	....	0·93	—4·23
Akola	29·631	SW	19	96·3	75·9	72	....	2·87	plus 0·16
Surat	29·386	SE	16	84·5	77·1	81	0·02	3·72	+0·25
Malegaon	29·648	WSW	14	92·1	75·8	87	.....	2·57	—0·46
Bombay	29·621	SW	21	85·5	79·3	82	1·06	4·23	+2·13
Poona	29·639	SW	7	?	76·8	82	0·90	4·22	plus 1·26
Ahmednagar ..	29·677	SW	11	89·9	68·9	79	0·02	3·32	—0·49
Aurangabad ..	29·682	SW	15	89·2	70·3	73	0·03	1·59	....
Sholapur	29·705	SW	17	87·7	70·3	87	0·21	1·71	—1·34
Ratnagiri	29·689	SSW	17	81·8	73·4	93	4·00	12·23	—7·69
Bijapur	29·700	SW	21	84·7	69·2	81	0·03	0·46	—2·48
Belgaum	29·737	WSW	1	87·5	68·3	92	0·41	2·47	—0·96
Mormugao	29·746	W	12	86·0	76·4	91	0·82	18·24	plus 2·4
Karwar	29·774	SW	5	85·2	76·9	88	0·83	19·36	—1·12
Mangalore	29·802	SSW	9	82·9	74·9	84	1·63	17·14	—1·29
Calicut	29·810	E	7	87·2	76·2	92	0·37	12·77	+4·29
Cochin	29·848	SW	8	88·3	76·1	88	0·01	21·24	+2·78
Bangalore	29·815	WSW	14	82·8	66·8	86	0·01	2·68	+0·34
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·709	W	8	88·3	72·7	79	0·02	1·89	—0·94
Masulipatam..	29·683	WNW	13	86·0	76·6	82	0·06	6·01	+3·62
Bellary	29·734	WSW	10	88·0	75·2	60	....	3·40	plus 2·38
Cuddapah	29·798	W	6	96·2	73·4	64	.....	0·44	—1·48
Madras	29·746	WSW	9	88·9	82·2	64	.....	1·98	plus 0·03
Coimbatore ..	29·827	W	9	88·2	71·6	75	....	3·17	+2·06
Trichinopoly ..	29·800	SSW	9	90·0	78·8	66	....	0·30	—0·58
Negapatam ..	29·789	W	8	89·9	78·2	58	....	0·93	+0·11
Colombo	29·867	W	6	86·5	78·2	85	....	6·17	plus 0·20

In column WIND "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J H = 48 (1133); G T H = 93 (1407); S G H = 491 (1295); C P = 4·2 (1304).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen almost everywhere, the rise having been brisk at Colombo, Negapatam, Coimbatore, Cochin, Mangalore, Mormugao, Karwar, Belgaum, Malegaon, Jaipur, Karachi and Delhi.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong at Bijapur, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Bombay, Veraval, Dwarka and Ajmere.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° to 9° in excess of normal at Khandwa, Jubbulpore, Ajmere, Jaipur, Karachi and 5° to 11° in defect at Bellary, Masulipatam, Sholapur and Bhavnagar; minimum 7° in defect at Ahmednagar and 5° to 6° in excess in Rajputana and at Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 11° at Sirsa and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in several places.

Rain has fallen along the coast from Cochin to Bombay and also at Poona, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bangalore, Masulipatam, Raipur, Neemuch, Veraval, Dwarka and Cawnpore. The principal falls are 4·12" at Bombay, 4·00" at Ratnagiri and between one and two inches at Veraval, Raipur and Mangalore.

Weather.—The Isobars indicate that the disturbance mentioned in yesterday's report still exists and its centre appears to be somewhere to the westwards of Veraval. The cyclonic circulation of winds is however feeble along the Kathiawar, Cutch and Sind Coasts and the disturbance will continue to move westwards or is likely to disappear. Rain is to be expected along the West Coast from Cochin to Bombay and local showers in Gujarat and Deccan.

N. LESLIE.

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

STORM PRECAUTIONS AT KARACHI.

Steamers in Harbour Doubly Secured,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 18.

From the experience gained during the past cyclone which visited Karachi on the 6th instant, the steamers in harbour have been doubly secured by hausers, and anchors have been cast to guard against accidents such as occurred in the last storm. On receipt of a telegram by the Port Officer of Karachi from "Weather India," Simla, warning Karachi of the approaching storm three vessels the "Feroozi," the "Archeibster," and the "Belle of England," which were anchored in the harbour, were put to sea yesterday evening. The village of Bhit and a portion of Baba have been vacated by the inhabitants. All the harbour craft, steam launches and passenger-boats have been removed last night to places which afforded the greatest shelter.

The heat during past two days was very oppressive.

MR. BLOOMFIELD'S MURDER.

Four Accused Sentenced to Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

The Bloomfield Murder Case came to a conclusion at Bogu Serai yesterday. Mr. Morton, Barrister for the prosecution, summed up at some length and the Assessors gave it as their opinion that Poorendar Teli, Sirwan Teli, Inerman Teli and Amar Takoor were guilty. They acquitted Oodit Takoor, presumably because he was an old man and took no very active part in the assault.

Judgment will be delivered in a few days.

LATER.

A Motihuri telegram, dated to-day, says that of the murderers of Mr. Bloomfield four have been sentenced to death and the fifth has been sentenced to transportation for life.

Fiorline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Fiorline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Fiorline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 188, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

NEITHER STORE-HOUSE NOR BARN

BY

ALLEN RAINE,

Author of "A Welsh Singer," "By Berwen Banks," "Torn Sails," "A Welsh Witch," "Queen of the Rushes," &c., &c.

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CHAPTER XIX. (Continued).—A RASH VENTURE.

Olwen was sitting at the bay window, looking out through the haze of the dull red sun that was sinking in the west. "Oh, Aunt Susan!" she exclaimed, rising to meet the stiff, straight figure that stood at the doorway, the nurse a little behind her, "I am ashamed of my idleness; indeed, I am quite well enough to come down to breakfast another day. Won't you let me?" but she stopped, for on her aunt's face she saw such a look of stern anger that her heart sank in dismay. She saw Kitty Price's malicious smile, and she looked from one to the other feeling as if a storm-cloud were about to burst upon her. "Oh, dear! What is it—what is the matter?" she said.

"Olwen Meyric," said her aunt in awful tones, "I have heard a shameful story about you; I am here to ask you if it is true? Nurse tells me that before you came to my house you spent your time in travelling about the country with a man. Is that true?"

"Oh, Aunt—"

"Hush! Answer my question and nothing more. Is it true that for nearly a fortnight you lived alone with some tramping man who roamed about the country with you?"

"Nine days it was," said Olwen, who could have counted them in hours so often had she lived them over in her mind.

Mrs. Pevis Jones's stern voice interrupted her with another "Hush! How dare you speak to me? How dare you face me with that disgraceful confession? Nine days indeed! do you dare to tell me this disreputable story is true?"

"I dare tell you the truth," said Olwen; "I have done no wrong."

"There," said the nurse, triumphantly, "I told you she couldn't deny it. You spent a very pleasant time together, didn't you?" she said with a sneer,

"Ah! it was a happy time," said Olwen looking her straight in the face. "I would give the world to be there now."

"There!" said the nurse again, "you hear for yourself, mum, I spoke the truth and nothing else."

"What was the man's name?" asked the irate lady, and Olwen roused to indignation herself, stood up, and throwing her head back proudly, faced her two accusers with flashing eyes, and burning cheeks, "Gwil Parry, was his name," she said, "Gwil Parry a noble man and true, and one before whom if he were here, neither of you two would dare to bring a charge against me. Oh, aunt, I cannot bear to seem ungrateful to you, you have been good and kind to me, and dear uncle's tenderness I shall never forget. I meant to be a good niece to you in return, and never dreamt there was anything in my past life that you would disapprove of."

"If that was so, why did you never tell us about this disgraceful affair?"

A shy blush overspread Olwen's face. "Because—because, oh aunt, I don't know why, but it seemed a thing that did not belong to the kind of life you lead here. I felt—as if I could not bear to talk about it—it was—too sacred."

"Sacred!" said her aunt with a sneer, "you are a shameless girl."

"We were only friends from the same village, but we met by accident, and I suppose we will never meet again, for he is gone to America, and that is all I know. If you want to hear more about him ask this woman, she can tell you more about him than I can."

"Is that so?" said Mrs. Jones, turning to the nurse.

"Oh, yes'm, I knew him well when I was in the country. He was a sort of gentleman who had no employment, and he was turned out of his uncle's house, just before he and the vicar's daughter set off on their tramps together."

"Shocking! shocking!" interpolated Mrs. Jones, Olwen looked the nurse straight in the eyes, and Kitty Price returned the look with a malicious smile.

It was war to the knife between them now, but still Olwen's better nature forbade her stooping to injure her enemy as much as she might have done.

"All that is truth, aunt, but, it is truth tinged by her evil nature, and her wish to injure me; she has nursed me well and skilfully, but I think it has been as the criminal is nursed and tended back to life so that he may be hanged at last. She has goaded me, and wounded me with taunts, and often undone all the good gained from her nursing. I refuse to receive any further help from her; I will not speak to her, and I will not touch any food she brings me."

"Silence! impertinent girl, said Mrs. Jones entirely casting her calm prim manner to the winds, "not another word until I have spoken to my husband to-morrow; what he will do with you I don't know, probably send you to the Crewland Sisters who know how to manage such creatures as you. Certainly I shall decline to have anything further to do with you, but you are poor John's child, and for his sake I will see that you have food and clothing. Until my husband comes home you will remain in these rooms, where your meals will be brought you. Come Nurse," and they both turned away together, the nurse casting one look of sarcastic triumph back at Olwen, whom they left standing proudly defiant in the middle of the room. No sooner had they disappeared, however, than she sank on a chair, and resting her arms on the table, bowed her head upon them, sobbing bitterly, partly from weakness of body, and partly from a forlorn feeling of desolation.

As the sound of their footsteps died away on the stairs she raised her head, looking around her like a hunted creature seeking for escape, and starting up she began to pace up and down in the firelight. Where could she go? Her uncle, she knew, would not be home until the next evening. She was still weak from her long illness, but believed that in the fresh air she would soon gather strength.

The possibility of staying on in her aunt's house, suspected, accused, condemned, was repugnant to her. Stay where Kitty Price would be her companion and her attendant! No! that course she could not contemplate for a moment, and she tossed her head proudly. Better far the road, the fields, the trees, anywhere away from the town with its murky air, its crowded streets, its hardness, and oh! its kindness. That she could never forget, never repay! But no longer would she experience either, for in a passion of indignation and wounded pride she made up her mind to escape from the house which harboured her direst enemy, for this she felt now convinced Kitty Price was. "Ah! how she hates me!" she thought. "No wonder I shrank from her that day in the carrier's house when she offered me a seat by her side on the settle. Oh! how have I come to this sorry plight, forgotten by Gwil, despised by my uncle and aunt, and nursed by Kitty Price," and musing there alone in the firelight she realised that such a fate was too cruel to bear, and she resolved to put an end to it by escaping from the house in which she had borne so many taunts and insults.

Shocking, indeed—did her aunt say disgraceful? Those happy days so full of beauty, of purity, of peace, how dared they apply such a term to that foretaste of Paradise! Had not Gwil said, 'Farewell to Paradise?' And was she shut out from it for ever? She would return to the woods of Rhosmor, to the simple life of Rhydyser; she would beat at the gate, and supplicate for a re-entrance into the Paradise which she had lost. And again the words 'disgraceful' and 'shocking' rang in her ears. Had there then indeed been anything unseemly in that happy roaming through woods and dales, when though Gwil and she had 'Neither storehouse nor barn,' yet He had cared for them."

In her purse she found two pounds, but remembering that when she arrived she had only thirty shillings in her possession, she extracted half a sovereign and enclosed it with all the jewellery her aunt had given her in a neat little parcel, which she addressed to her with many thanks and left on her dressing table.

Before long she heard a step on the landing, and, guessing rightly that Kitty Price was about to bring in her dinner, she stretched herself on the sofa and pretended to be asleep, while the nurse lighted the lamp and laid the meal.

"Dinner," she said when all was ready.

"I will have none," said Olwen. "You can take it away," and with a provoking smile and a toss of her head the nurse did as she was bid.

Now was the time for action, and starting up Olwen hastened to reach from the top shelf of her cupboard the old knapsack which had so many endearing associations for her.

She had not much packing to do: a change of linen, the simplest toilet requisites, her old grey frock and jacket pulled out and donned instead of the pretty muslin she was wearing, the old straw hat which she had treasured so carefully, the strong shoes, and she was ready for her desperate venture.

Desperate, for she was still but a convalescent, she turned the handle of the door. All was quiet on stairs and landing, and in the light of the hall lamp she saw both dining-room and drawing-room doors were closed. The coast was clear; she must not hesitate, and quietly descending the stairs and opening the front door she was out at once in the fresh night air. Gently shut the door again, and passing out into the road hurried on through the darkness, whither she knew not nor cared, so long as she could get away from Kitty Price.

With every step, instead of weariness, she seemed to gain the strength that she had missed so long in the soft close atmosphere of the house. The air grew gradually less murky, the stars came out one by one, and she felt with a throb of joy that once more she was free to drink of the cup of life as nature presented it to her, whether bitter or sweet, and with the impulsive prejudices of youth she laid the blame of all her misfortunes to having taken up her abode in a town. Ah! how unwise had been the step! Society, conventionality, what had Olwen Meyric to do with such things? Why had they ever come into her life to spoil her simple content?

As the distance increased between her and Westerham Road she felt her strength renewed with every step, her blood coursed more vigorously through her veins, she breathed more freely, and as she walked briskly along the high road she rejoiced to feel that strength and not weariness returned to her. She turned into a by-road, where she found a sheltered corner in which she might dare to sleep—a shed for cows and horses apparently, and sheltered from the road by a high thorn hedge. Carefully she opened the gate, and picked her way through the long grass, and standing a moment at the open doorway, she heard the soft breathing of some living creature. Straining her eyes into the darkness she saw it was a pony that lay there asleep, and with the strong instinct natural to her, of friendliness with every dumb animal, she entered the shed fearlessly, and choosing the opposite corner, lay down upon a bundle of straw, and almost before she had time to think where she was, fell into a sound sleep, so deep and so refreshing that the morning sun was pouring in upon her before she opened her eyes to find the shed empty and the pony grazing in the paddock beyond.

Another day's tramp was before her, and she confessed to herself when a mile or two had been covered that the zest and energy which she had felt in her former wanderings were sadly missing now. How different were the hours that had been so swift-footed when a kindred spirit had companied with her; when she had but to say, "Oh, see, how the dawn turns those purple mountains to rose colour," or "Hark! how the lark is singing!" and immediately another eye and another ear were alive to the same delights. Not that she consciously attributed the difference in her feelings to Gwil's absence, but rather to the weakness of convalescence.

This feeling of lassitude rather discouraged her, and had she been wise she would have obeyed the suggestion of nature, and stayed her journeying until she had recuperated her forces a little, but a feverish longing to get further away from the haunts of men urged her on, and she pressed on her way, with knees that trembled a little, and head that throbbed with a dull aching. But, though her body was fatigued, her spirit was eagerly excited, and ignored any sign of fatigue.

She reached a scattered suburb, as the shop-keepers were taking down their shutters. A baker's shop at once attracted her attention, and entering she ate a breakfast of bread and milk, with a relish that had been absent from the dainty meals served to her at Glynderw.

On and on again, through bread high roads, ever bearing towards the south, the rays of the brilliant August sun waxing fiercer as the day wore on, the roads growing less frequented, the houses fewer and further between.

(To be continued.)

MEDICAL REPORTS TO WAR OFFICE.

Prompt Despatch Demanded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

Owing to great inconvenience occasioned not only to the War Office but to the officer concerned by the non-receipt of necessary documents, it is requested that the General Officers Commanding Divisions will take steps to ensure the prompt despatch to the War Office of the proceedings of all Medical Boards on Regimental Officers of the British Service, as well as of Officers of the British Service holding staff appointments in India.

SUICIDE OF A SUPERINTENDENT OF ESTATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

The Superintendent of the Estates of the Maharaja of Mohesh Dhul, a Bengali named Lodha Nath Moiti, who belonged to Midnapore and was formerly a pleader, committed suicide in Calcutta on Sunday.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Proposed Theatre,

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Trust's offices in Esplanade Road, Fort, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE PROPOSED THEATRE.

Consideration was given to a circular on a representation from the lessee of plot No. 1, Princess Street, protesting against the erection of the proposed temporary theatre opposite to his house, viz, on plots 13-16, Princess Street.

There was also another petition for the Trustees' consideration, from the Honorary Secretaries of the Managing Committee of the Hindu Burning and Burial grounds, protesting against the proposed temporary theatre on plots 13-16, Princess Street.

The Board resolved to reply to the lessee of the plot No. 1 in the Princess Street to the effect that they were not prepared to withdraw from the arrangements already made for the temporary theatre; that the statements made in his petition were erroneous and that there was no condition whatsoever that the plots adjoining his house were to be let for the purposes of buildings for residential quarters only.

As regards the petition of the Secretaries of the Hindu Burning and Burial ground, it was proposed by the Chairman to inform the petitioners that the Board was not prepared to withdraw from the arrangements already made in connection with the proposed theatre; that the theatre would be two hundred feet away from the Burial ground, not enabling anyone to look over its walls.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla it was resolved to postpone the consideration of the subject. He suggested that the Chairman should explain to the petitioners that the theatre would be of a temporary nature and that if the Board saw that there were any real objections against it, the arrangements would not be renewed. The Board was never inclined to make any distinction between the different communities, and that they were always ready to respect the religious sentiments of the native population.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim's suggestion was agreed to.

CONFINING THE WORK OF DEMOLITION.

In accordance with notice give, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved the adoption of the following resolution:—

"That the Chairman be requested to confine the work of demolition in Scheme No. III, to such houses as stand wholly or in part on the alignment of the proposed main street, and such others as are in a very insanitary or unsafe condition. That all houses, other than those mentioned above, should be allowed to stand and be occupied till such time as the work of road construction approaches completion."

The motion was agreed to.

SPORTING NEWS.

BRIDGE.

Rather a nice point—one of those likely to occur and puzzle even good players who think they have every point at their finger ends—was raised a few days ago by one of your subscribers. I answered it, and after looking the rule up, am surprised that someone has not pulled me up. It is certainly correct that "Crux" cannot have his points deducted as well as his adversaries' added, which would mean doubling the penalty. My mistake occurs in that I said the adversaries could claim 8 and leave Crux with nil. This should be 16 to his adversaries.

To explain this, I think the rule might be quoted:—

The penalty for a revoke——1. Is at the option of the adversaries, who, at the end of the hand, may, after consultation, either take three tricks *from* the revoking player and *add* them to their own—or *deduct* the value of three tricks from his existing score—or add the value of three tricks to their own score; 2. Can be claimed for as many revokes as occur during the hand; 3. Is applicable only to the score of the game in which it occurs; 4. Cannot be divided, i. e., a player cannot add the value of one or two tricks to his own score, and deduct the value of one or two from the revoking player. 5. In whatever way the penalty may be enforced, under no circumstances can the side revoking score Game, Grand Slam or Little Slam, that hand, whatever their previous score may be, the side revoking cannot attain a higher score towards the game than twenty-eight.

From this we see that if Crux scores two tricks, the adversaries may give them to him and claim 24 or they can take three of his tricks which, added to the five they have scored, gives them 8 (two tricks). If it is their deal next, it seems more advisable for them to take the 24 and thus have a better chance of going out on the next deal. According to these rules, it is a peculiar fact that if A is 28 and revokes in hearts with B at 8, B can take three tricks and go out and still leave A at 28.

REX.

CONNAUGHT RANGERS BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Second Night.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 16.

The weather was good enough to allow the second night's Boxing at the Connaught Rangers' show to get along uninterruptedly before another great crowd. The programme was varied by a series of Wrestling matches by men of the Indian Army. Captain Light, 114th Maharathas, undertook the duties of M. C. in regard to the Wrestling. General Richardson was among the spectators and took a keen interest in the Boxing as well as the Wrestling. A number of fights did not come off for some reason or other, but those which did were capital. The following was the order of fighting:

FEATHER WEIGHTS—1ST. ROUND.

Pte. Keneally, East Lancs., vs. Pte. Cranger, Royal Scots.

Keneally cut out the work from the start and gave Cranger a fair amount of punching. Keneally won.

Gr. Rogers, 86th Batt., R. F. A., *vs.* Lce.-Corpl. Thorne, East Lancs.

Both made a fair show in the first and second rounds, but in the third, Rogers assumed mastery of the situation. Rogers won.

Driver Rogers, 2nd Batt., R. F. A., *vs.* Lce.-Corpl. Dunne, Connaught Rangers.

Very little damage was done in the first two bouts, but in the concluding round Rogers brushed up and launched out to the greatest advantage. Rogers won.

Pte. Gaffney, Connaught Rangers, *vs.* Pte. Sheffield, Leicesters.

After a really good fight all along the line, Gaffney won.

Pte. Walsh, East Lancs., *vs.* Driver Higgs, 8th Batt., R. F. A.

This was a very poor show. Both men should have taken to the game more seriously. Towards the end, however, Higgs improved a lot but still he was wanting in tactics quite as much as Walsh. In the end Higgs won.

Pte. McCann, Connaught Rangers, *vs.* Lce.-Corpl. White, East Lancs.

They resorted to slogging in the three rounds, during which McCann had slightly the better of it and won.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS—1ST ROUND.

Corpl. Edwards, Worcesters, *vs.* Gr. Dobson, R. F. A.

Edwards being the more powerful of the two had his man floored after a severe slogging match. Dobson was counted out in the second round.

LIGHT WEGHTS.—2ND ROUND.

Gr. Frinstone, R. F. A., *vs.* Pte. Gleeson, Connaught Rangers.

This was a marvellously well fought fight. Both were floored, but they were up again and fought on gamely. In the end Gleeson won.

Pte. Rigby, East Lancs., *vs.* Pte. Else, Worcesters.

The three rounds were so evenly fought that they had to stand up for a fourth, when Else put on a much better front and won.

HEAVY WIEGHTS.—1ST ROUND.

Pte. Doyle, Connaught Rangers, *vs.* Gr. Turner, 8th Batt., R. F. A.

Doyle threw up the sponge in the second round after receiving a gruelling. Turner won.

Corpl. Sloane, East Lancs., *vs.* Pte. Connolly, Connaught Rangers.

They went in for slogging from the start, and Sloane eventually won.

THE WRESTLING.

Mulla Buksb, 107th Pioneers, beat Muda Dad, 3rd S. & M.

Luximon Saugor, 103rd M. L. I., beat Mirza Khan, 113th Infantry.

Badu Agari, 104th Infantry, beat Nana Khan, 103rd Pioneers.

Mahadu Powar, 103rd M. L. I., beat Ragunath Agari, 3rd S. & M.

Mandari Barge, 114th Mah., beat Shabash Khan, 121st Pioneers.

Kala Khan, 103rd M. L. I., beat Sowar Jagat Singh, 29th Cavalry.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

First Night.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 18.

The management of the Connaught Rangers' Boxing Tournament had no option but to hold the boxing and wrestling in the Connaughts' Regimental Theatre last night. The rain poured all day and completely saturated the open-air enclosure, but the theatre was big and comfortable enough to meet the exigency. It was packed from base to ceiling and the spectators were rewarded with a sport worth breasting a storm to witness. Colonel Hume and Officers of the Connaught Rangers were again "At Home." An agreeable feature of the boxing, so far, is that there has been a division of honours among the Connaughts, the Lancs, Worcesters, Leicesters, Royal Scots and the Kirkee Gunners.

The following was the order of fighting:—Pte. Wadham, East Lancs., *vs.* Pte. Richardson, Leicesters. Richardson judiciously gave in after being floored in every round and after putting up a great all through. Wadham won.

Gr. Colley, 8th Battery, R. F. A., *vs.* Pte. Giles, Worcesters. Both provided a spirited and skilful exhibition, each returning as much as he got. In the end Colley won.

Driver Mills, 2nd Battery, R.F.A., *vs.* Pte. Damier, Cannaught Rangers. Damier punched Mills all over the shop, but in the second and third rounds Mills returned the compliment two old and won.

Pte. Kay, Royal Scots, *vs.* Pte. Byrne, Connaughts. Byrne had much the better of it in the first two rounds, but in the third Kay improved wonderfully and launched out with stinging effect. The fourth round was fought and Kay won.

Pte. Hughes, East Lancs., *vs.* Pte. Ekins, Royal Scots. Two minutes after the first round opened Ekins who held a long lead managed to foul Hughes and he was disqualified. Hughes won on the foul.

Sergt. Crossan, East Lancs., *vs.* Driver Weeks, 12th Batt., R. F. A. This was a good fight, both fellows having shown a remarkable degree of science. Weeks won.

Pte. Mulrooney, Connaughts, *vs.* Gr. Slade, 2nd Batt., R. F. A. This was about the most extraordinary fight conceivable. Slade looked ready to give up the ghost with the unmerciful banging he got over the head, but he revived and fought on like a hero. In the end Mulrooney won.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS. 2ND ROUND.

Pte. Fleming, East Lancs., *vs.* Bombr. Parker, 8th Batt., R. F. A. Fleming not having turned up, Parker got a walk over.

Pte. Wilmer, East Lancs., *vs.* Bombr. Campbell, 2nd R. F. A. In the last round Wilmer gained a slight advantage over his opponent and won.

Pte. Bannon, Connaught Rangers, *vs.* Pte. Hackett, East Lancs. Hackett collapsed with a smarter across his jaw and Bannon won.

Pte. Neilan, Connaughts, *vs.* Gr. Perkins, 12th Batt., R. F. A. Perkins went flop to the boards with a smack over his head and was counted out. Pte. Neilan won.

FEATHER WEIGHTS. 2ND ROUND.

Pte. Jukes, Worcesters, *vs.* Ward, Leicesters. This was a very rapid and skilful bout all through. Jukes won.

Pte Byrne, Connaughts, *vs.* Corpl. Cassidy, East Lancs. Byrne had quite the better of the first two rounds and in the third flattened out Cassidy.

Pte Ryan, Worcesters, *vs.* Driver Edwards, 8th Batt, R. F. A. Edwards being ill could not turn up and Ryan had a walk over.

Pte. O'Brien, Connaughts, *vs.* Pte. Hyles, Royal Scots. O'Brien won after a good stand-up fight.

Pte. Lyons, East Lancs., *vs.* Pte. Jones, Worcesters. Four rounds were fought and Jones was clearly the loser. Lyons won.

Pte. Maw, Leicesters, *vs.* Pte. Yates, Lancs. Maw was floored several times and eventually counted out. Yates won.

Driver Gribbets, 8th Batt., R. F. A., *vs.* Pte. Byrne, Connaughts. Gribbets was floored four times in rapid succession and was counted out.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.

Gr. Brown, R. F. A., *vs.* Pte. Stewart, East Lancs. Brown not having turned up Stewart had a walk over.

WRESTLING.

Sepoy Ganpat Jadu, 121st Pioneers beat Sepoy Moothaswamy, 80th Carnatics. Time 3-30 secs.

Sepoy Luximon Gangir, 103rd Infy., beat Sepoy Masla Dad, 3rd. Sappers and Miners. Time 58-35 secs.

Sepoy Mahadeo Pawar, 103rd Infy., beat Sepoy Radna Aghare, 114th Maharattas. Time—43 secs.

Sepoy Mandijras Bargi, 114th Maharattas, beat Sepoy Kalla Khan, 113th Infy. Time—6·23 secs.

SIRHIND BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Semi-Finals and Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

Long before the advertised hour the Town Hall was packed to see the curtain rung down on the second tournament which, from start to finish, was most successful.

It must have been a source of great gratification to Major-General Clements, Commanding the Sirhind Brigade, who inaugurated the tournament last year, to find his efforts so amply rewarded in every respect. The arrangements were most satisfactory throughout and the thanks of all lovers of the noble art, in Simla, are due to Captain Ley, the Honorary Secretary, and to his able lieutenants, Quarter-Master Sergeant Fryer, Assistant Manager, and Sergeant Carter, Master of Ceremonies.

BOYS' COMPETITION.

Second Round.

Boy Giles, Glosters, *vs.* Boy Stone, 12th Lancers. The latter scratched.

Boy Poole, Sussex, *vs.* Boy Hardiman, Wilts. The Wilts boy was knocked out in the first round.

Boy Evans, Middlesex, *vs.* Boy Sissons, Glosters. Sissons gave in in the second round after damaging his wrist.

Boy Pickering, Glosters, *vs.* Boy Von Malachowski, 12th Lancers. This was a game fight, Pickering winning on points.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Semi-finals.

Pte. Vine, Queen's, *vs.* Pte. Roberts, Glosters. Vine was knocked out in the second round after indiscriminate and hard slogging

BY THE WAY.

THE AMERICAN SPEAKER'S HAT.

The Speaker of Congress is always a prominent figure in Washington gossip. Lately speculation as to Mr. Cannon's attitude on the Tariff question has been eclipsed by the interest aroused by his new hat. We are indebted to the Washington "Herald" for a description of "the most dazzlingly beautiful piece of masculine headgear seen in Washington for many moons." It is a symphony in mellow cream with a lily-white band. In texture it is soft, almost filmy, and decidedly diaphanous. Its curves are beautiful, and its brim is just sufficiently wide to shade the wearer's eyes without concealing the Romanesque lineaments of his face. The "Herald" rapturously proclaims that the hat makes "Uncle Joe" look twenty years younger, but is somewhat concerned as to how he will contrive to smoke his inevitable cigar without smudging the rim with tobacco fumes.

MR. G. H. REID'S COMMENTS.

"Wherever Sir William Lyne goes there is sure to be some china broken." The Right Hon. G. H. Reid, K. C., leader of the Free Trade Party in the Commonwealth Parliament has been making some comments on the course of events at the Imperial Conference, and this is one of them. Sir William certainly showed some temper but any Downing Street crockery that may have been damaged can easily be replaced. Mr. Deakin's preference proposals are characterised by Mr. Reid as "an insult to the mother-country."

A QUAKER'S GIFT OF AN EPISCOPAL PALACE.

Benwell Tower, the See-house of the late Bishop Lloyd stands on the north bank of the Tyne about three miles from the cathedral and has a curious history. It was purchased by the Quaker banker Mr. J. W. Pease and presented by him to the newly constituted diocese of Newcastle as a residence for the Bishop. Although situated near two extensive collieries, this episcopal palace is not without romantic and religious associations. In the grounds there is a limpid spring of wide celebrity, and not far away, on the site of the Roman station Condercum two richly ornamented altars, with interesting inscriptions, have been discovered.

A PROFESSIONAL INCOME OF £160,000.

The largest professional income in the world, according to the Chicago "Tribune," is that of Mr. John Hays Hammond, which is no less than 800,000dols. a year. Larger sums are made by investments or speculation, but no other man receives so much for personal services. Mr. Hammond, whose name became familiar in England at the time of the Jameson Raid, is a mining engineer now living in New York. He is said to possess such infallible knowledge of the value of gold-bearing ore that he can pass unerring judgment upon mines without visiting them.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN INDIA.

The Bishop of Madras, in the June "Nineteenth Century," discusses the question, "Are Christian Missions a Failure?" He admits that against anything like the acceptance of a Christian creed the higher ranks of Hindu society present a solid and unbroken front: "So far as I can judge, they are no nearer to the Christian Church to-day than they were twenty-five years ago; indeed, in some respects, I think that they are further off. The advance of higher education has perceptibly increased the friction and antagonism between Europeans and Indians, and this has necessarily reacted strongly upon the attitude of educated Indians towards Christianity." To anyone, then, who looked exclusively at this part of the mission work, it might well appear, the Bishop says, that Christian missions in India for the last fifty years have been almost a complete failure.

IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

But statistics taken from the returns of the Government census reports relating to country districts tell another story: "In the Telugu country to the north of the Madras Presidency the number of Christians increased from 19,132 in 1871 to 222,150 in 1901. Here we have an increase of over 200,000 in thirty years or over 6,000 converts a year. In the native States of Travancore and Cochin the Christians form a third of the whole population, and according to the Government Census their numbers rose from about 738,000 in 1881 to 896,000 in 1901. Here again we find an increase of nearly 160,000 in twenty years, or about 8,000 a year. In Chota Nagpur, in Bengal, there were only about 40,000 Christians in 1881, and there were over 144,000 in 1901, an increase of 104,000 in twenty years." During the decade between the Government census of 1891 and the census of 1901, while the population of India as a whole increased at the rate of 14 per cent., the native Christians increased at the rate of over 30 per cent.

FORESTS IN JAPAN.

The latest British Consular report to the Foreign Office from Japan has something respecting trees in that country. Japanese forests have been much spoiled by the reckless cutting which followed the Restoration in 1868. In feudal times the law required that a tree should be planted for every one cut down, and the forests, being the property of the daimyo, were carefully protected by them. When the daimiates were abolished, part of their property was restored to the Government, but a great part was parcelled out and passed into private hands. The consequence was that the forests were seriously thinned by reckless cutting, the results of which are being felt now. Of recent years the authorities have encouraged, as far as possible, the planting of trees.

PARSONS AS CRICKETERS.

There are many clergymen who can do doughty deeds with bat and ball; but the appearance of a full-blown prebendary in country matches is something quite exceptional. Somerset is the country which is thus honoured in the person of Prebendary A. P. Wickham, vicar of Mattock, who, although he has passed his fiftieth birthday, has undertaken to act as wicketkeeper in the place of Mr. H. Martyn, who has retired. Clerical county cricketers are scarcely as plentiful this season as in past years: but there are a few who can give an excellent account of themselves. The Rev. F. H. Gillingham, who learnt his cricket at Dulwich College, has done splendid service for Essex by his vigorous batsmanship, and makes light of running up a century when he is in form. The Rev. W. V. Jephson, vicar of Chilworth, is a tower of strength to Hampshire, who can always be relied on to get runs when they are most wanted; and the Rev. Harvey Staunton, when he can get away from his duties, is a welcome player for Notts.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

Should the reported negotiations between Denmark and the United States result in the acquisition by the latter of the Danish West Indies, European interest in the Antilles will be confined to Great Britain, France, and Holland. Of the three Danish islands, the largest is Santa Cruz, mainly populated by English-speaking free negroes employed on the sugar-cane plantations. The other islands—St. Thomas and St. John—have been for years almost derelict, though the former has an excellent harbour, occasionally used for coaling purposes by mail steamers. Denmark refused an offer from America for the the group in 1870, but now that the Stars and Stripes waves over Porto Rico the desire to place beneath its ample folds the three little Virgin Islands in its vicinity has, no doubt, induced the American Government to renew its offer.

THE LATE REV. J. E. VAUX.

By the death of the Rev James Edward Vaux there has just passed away an able and incisive writer. Mr. Vaux, who was educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, joined Dr. Littledale on the staff of the "Church Times, and their pungent pen contrived to push what was then a bright and frankly democratic periodical into quarters not always favourable to their views. He was never beneficed but served for some years as curate to Frank Buckland's friend, Mr. Edward Stuart, at St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square. With him has passed away the last survivor who could have produced a competent biography of Littledale. Mr. Vaux who at the time of his death was in his seventy-ninth year, was preparing for the press a third edition of his "Church Folklore."

THE REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM.

("I like men to be thorough in their absurdity."—Mr. Bernard Shaw).

I am the most obliging man
That ever Britain saw.
There's nothing I'd not do to please
Our Mr. Bernard Shaw.
So heedless of what friends may think,
And careless of rebuff,
I'll duly labour day and night
To be absurd enough,

I'll lunch on Plasmon and a nut,
I'll dine upon a bean,
I'll speak in Esperanto words,
Not knowing what they mean,
I'll always work the livelong night,
And sleep the livelong day;
I'll write a score of social tracts,
And dub them "my new play,"

Dressed in a topper and a kilt,
I'll valse down Regent-street,
A fly-rod in my strong right hand,
And Bluchers on my feet,
And when the crowd begins to note
My strange, erratic plan,
I'll up a lamp-post and recite
A poem from "Superman."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

INCREASING VOGUE OF FLOUNCED SKIRTS.

With the new gauze materials flounces are having it all their own way—rather narrow flounces in many cases, and arranged so that they cover the lower part of the skirt up to the knees and often much beyond them, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. A favourite and very attractive trimming for black gauze gowns is an arrangement of alternate flounces of taffetas and self material. These flounces are invariably lightly gathered and quite narrow, beginning, perhaps, at the hem at a width of about five inches and finishing off at the knees at a width of two. The same arrangement of flounces would be found on the kimono sleeves or on the cape-bolero. Costumes of this order are not intended for young girls, but, at the same time, many of the dancing frocks of the moment are trimmed with narrow flounces, the difference being in the materials used, and in the absence—in the case of girls' frocks—of taffetas. Silk flounces always look a trifle old, especially in black. Many of the dancing frocks are being trimmed with flounces edged with velvet ribbons, and this style of trimming is daily growing in favour, and it is especially attractive. Narrow black velvet ribbons look charming on flounces of pale blue or salmon pink muslin, and with a waistband to match and a few choice roses in the hair a most satisfactory costume is obtained. Lovely dancing frocks are made of chiffon and Valenciennes, the latter being used for insertions and also for frills, alternating with frills of chiffon.

DAINTY MILLINERY FOR THE BABY.

Millinery for baby and the small girl is quite elaborate in its own way, and never were there so many bewitching little bonnets of straw, of lingerie, and of linen. The baby caps are being made by hand of lingerie material and lace, and touches of hand-embroidery appear on nearly all the models; and close round shapes, with little ears or flaps turning flatly back from the face, and trimmed in lace and embroidery, appear to be the favourites. Straw hats and bonnets have never been made to appear so appropriate for babyhood as they have this year, and very fine and flexible lace straws, crinolines, and white chip are bent and folded into pretty little shapes, trimmed in ribbons and tiny babyish blossoms, with a most picturesque effect. A knot or line of the flowers is often tucked inside the brim next the baby face, and sometimes the flowers are set in bunches on each side of the chin where the ribbon strings begin, and very often the flowers wreathe the whole crown or nod on the top of the bonnet. Tiny rosebuds, forget-me-nots, pink-tipped daisies, and yellow butter-cups are the favourite flowers for the baby-bonnets and either soft taffetas or satin ribbons are used. A frill of lace almost always faces the brim, and soft ruches of blue or pink chiffon are most becoming next the little face. For the small maid who has outgrown the little bonnets which framed her face so charmingly, and who is as yet too small to wear the broad-brimmed, ribbon-trimmed flat hats which her older sister adopts, there are most fascinating poke bonnets, trimmed with ribbons or flowers. White is the favourite colour, though some delicate shades of pink and blue are to be seen. Loops and rosettes of white satin ribbon and bunches of tiny pink roses trim these bonnets effectively, and rosettes at each side, under the brim, finished with long streamer ends, tie nicely under the chin.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir Herbert Risley, KCIE, CSI, of the Indian Civil Service, Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, is placed on special duty in that Dept, with effect from the 15th June.

Sir Harold Arthur Stuart, KCVO, CSI, of the Indian Civil Service, Director, Criminal Intelligence, is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, with effect from the 15th June.

The services of Capt C L Peart, 106th Hazara Pioneers, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C in India, with effect from the 28th May, the date on which he was relieved of his duties as officiating Secy to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

The services of Lieut-Col W A Lee, I M S, (Madras), are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C in India.

The services of Capt C E Southon, M B, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment on plague duty, with effect from the 13th December.

The services of Capt T W Harley, M B, I M S, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

The services of Lieut R D MacGregor, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Burma.

Captain F D Browne, IMS, late Supt, Cellular and Female Jails, and Civil Surg, Port Blair, is granted six months' special leave, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties in the Settlement.

The services of Mr W H Nicholls, of the Archæological Dept, are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr R S Hole, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, on return from leave, is appointed to be Imperial Forests Botanist at the Imperial Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, with effect from the 27th May on which date he relieved Mr H H Haines of the duties of that office. The unexpired portion of the furlough granted to Mr Hole is cancelled.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Col J E Dickie, R E, resumed charge of the office of the Secy to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Govr Genl and Chief Commr, North-West Frontier Province, in the P W Dept, on the 7th June.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr Adolf Bucler as Consul for Germany at Cochin, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr C E L Kappelhoff as Acting Consul for Germany at Aden 1902.

Khan Sahib Ahmad Din, is appointed Native Attache to His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General and Agent of the Govt of India in Khorasan, with effect from the 1st April.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Abdulla ibn Yusuf Ali, I C S, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Finance Dept, with effect from the 13th June, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr H F Howard, or until further orders.

UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW.

A MEETING of the Faculty of Law of the Bombay University was held last evening in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall for the election of an ordinary Fellow in the room of Mr. Tulsibhai Jeshangbhai Desai, who had resigned in consequence of continued illness. The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Dean of the Faculty, presided. There was only one candidate, Mr. F. R. Vicajee, acting Professor of Law in the Government Law School, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, and seconded by Mr. L. A. Shah; and he was declared duly elected, subject to the approval of the Chancellor.

RAILWAY RETURN.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th May 1907, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	5,909	29,999	.....	35,909
Or per mil of Railway	43	205	.....	248
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	1,14,099	6,10,361	3,572	7,28,442
Total for 21 weeks	1,20,009	6,39,361	3,572	7,63,442
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year	5,501	27,779	833	34,213
Per mile of Ry. do.	39	197	6	242
Total to corresp'g date do.	1,30,310	6,42,472	5,770	7,78,961
Decrease for the week				Rs. 787
Do. do.				15,548

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

A CURIOUS POINT.

A correspondent has fallen foul of the "Spectator" for permitting itself to use the phrase "swashbuckling sentiment," and in an interesting article the editor discusses the general principles of word-coining. He expresses regret for "swashbuckling," which is perhaps right of him, for a swashbuckler is, of course, not a man who "buckles his swash," as the participial form would imply, but a ruffian who is so called, as quaint old Fuller explained it, "from swashing or making a noise on bucklers." At the same time, we are bound to say that, if it be granted that new words are ever to be coined, we think "swashbuckling sentiment" quite as allowable as many other instances which the "Spectator" defends. It is a picturesque phrase, which is perfectly comprehensible to every reader, even the most pedantic, and it seems to express a shade of meaning which cannot be expressed so well by any legitimate English word. These are surely the two necessary and sufficient justifications of a neologism. "Pedantry in language is folly, as the "Spectator" rightly says; but it is curiously difficult for the holder of this principle to apply it logically—there are always some limits to his appreciation of new words. Thus the "Spectator" confesses that it cannot tolerate the American "electrocute," which has found a definite place in the English language, though it is too recent a coinage to appear in the great Oxford Dictionary. "Electrocute" was certainly needed; we cannot be always saying, in these rapid days, that so-and-so was "executed by electricity"; and for that matter "execute" itself is not strictly correct, though it has long been admitted by purists in this sense. "Electrocute" seems to us quite a good word. It may be regarded philologically in two various lights. We may consider it as a "portmanteau word" of the kind defined by Humpty Dumpty, compounded of "electrical" and "execute": that is probably its history. But if the American philologist cared about such niceties he might make out a good case for it as derived from "electron" and "quatio," which becomes "cutio" in compounds, so that the word would mean legitimately "to shatter by electricity." Surely that is good enough for anyone who admits the right of neologising and can swallow the marvellous hybrids of scientific nomenclature.

GIPSY LORE.

Most of us have at one time or another shared Maggie Tulliver's interest in the mysterious race of gipsies those wandering children of the open road who have been conspicuous figures in European history for nearly five centuries and to whom on a very plausible theory we are indebted for our earliest steps in prehistoric civilisation. George Borrow and Mr Watts-Dunton did much to stimulate this interest by way of fiction and of late years it has increased. Consequently many will be gratified to learn that Mr. David MacRitchie who founded the Gypsy Lore Society in 1888 now proposes to revive it from its sleep of about fifteen years. A vast mass of material bearing on gipsy historic language customs and folk-lore was collected during the four years in which this Society issued its quarterly journal and the revival of the society and continued publication of its organ dating from July 1 should be welcome to the gipsiologist. Special attention is to be given to the history of Romany, the famous "secret language" of the gipsies, and to similar jargons of the road, such as Shelta, which is still spoken by travelling tinkers, and is believed to be of ancient Irish origin, whilst some identify it with the mysterious Ogam inscriptions found on sculptured stones in Ireland and the West Highlands. The study of gipsy and other secret dialects has a curious fascination for many scholars, apart from the light which their history may throw upon the problems of early folk-wandering. One of the chief living Romany scholars has testified to this interest by translating Omar Khayyam into Welsh Romany—one of the most singular of transmogrifications, if we consider the relationship which undoubtedly exists between the courtly tongue of the astronomer-poet of Naishapur and the debased jargon of the gipsy caravan.

A WRITER'S JUBILEE.

It is to be hoped that a generous response will be made to the appeal for subscriptions to a jubilee testimonial to Miss Betham-Edwards. Few writers have done more to give English readers a faithful idea of French home-life than this able writer, who has just completed fifty years of literary labour. The French Government recognised her services in promoting a better understanding between the two countries by conferring on her the coveted dignity of "Officier de l'Instruction Publique de France" in 1891. We have no corresponding distinction in this country, and such a testimonial as is now being prepared affords the only means by which the nation at large can express its appreciation of Miss Betham-Edwards's faithful services to the promotion of the entente cordiale, which is so popular and agreeable now that it has been discovered no one can quite understand why it was not thought of sooner. It is impossible to tell how much of the present feeling of cordial friendship between France and England is due to the quiet efforts of writers like Miss Betham-Edwards, who have tried to show each nation what the other was like. It is with good reason that we speak of "understanding" as equivalent to "friendship" between two great countries for most of the racial feuds and prejudices which have been so fruitful in mischief during the world's history speedily melt away under the influence of better mutual knowledge. It behoves us to honour the writers who have in any degree promoted this knowledge they are in truth, the modern analogies of those merchants of light to whom Bacon assigned so important a *role* in the polity of the New Atlantis.

DUMAS AND THE LEGION OF FRONTIERSMEN.

The lovers of Dumas must have crowded to the open air "fete" which the Legion of Frontiersmen have given in the London Botanic Gardens since one of its leading features was a reproduction of two of the great fights which the creator of the "Three Musketeers" described with such genial enthusiasm. One of these was the famous battle in which D'Artagnan first riveted the enduring friendship with Athos, Porthos and Aramis, which is the subject of one of the great prose epics of the modern world. Another was duel of the Mignons, which forms the central incident of the Valois cycle and concludes "La Dame de Monsoreau." There is no more stirring literature to be found anywhere than the account of these soul-moving fights, and to see them reproduced by modern swordsmen, with a nice attention to details, must have been a treat. It is true that Dumas was not himself very careful about historical accuracy; the immortal Chicot was distinctly in advance of his time, and the duel between Coconnas and La Mole after the St. Bartholomew has been shown to be anachronistic in its sword-play. But one never cares about these things when one is reading Shakspere or Dumas. It was perhaps a patriotic reason which deterred the managers of the festival from reproducing another of Dumas' great fights—that in which the four Musketeers engaged Lord Winter and his three English friends, one of whom behaved so badly. It would have been a pleasure to see it, however, if only to know whether Mr. Andrew Lang was right in believing that one of the unnamed opponents of the Musketeers on that occasion was Rittmaster Dugald Dalgetty of Drumthwacket, and that his alleged flight was in reality an invention of the unprincipled Aramis,

A PUBLISHING RECORD.

"The Periodical," issued by the Oxford Press, records a probably unique instance of the steady but slow sale of a book published by that institution:—"Since the last issue of 'The Periodical,' the final copy of a book published by the Oxford University Press in 1716 at 12s. 6d., and continuously on sale at this price ever since, has been sold. The volume, which has enjoyed 191 years of uninterrupted if somewhat slow circulation and has never undergone the indignity of being 'remaindered,' is Wilkins's New Testament in Coptic. The title-page runs:—Hoc est | Novum Testamentum | Ægyptium vulgo Copticum | Ex MSS. Bodlejanis descripsit | Cum Vaticanis et Parisiensibus contulit, | et in Latinum fermonem convexit | David Wilkins | Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Presbyter | Oxonii | E Theatro Sheldoniano Typis et Sumptibus Academiæ, 1716." We should think that this is a "record," There are very few publishers now in business who can boast of having issued a book at all in the second decade of the eighteenth century; indeed we cannot think of any, except possibly the Cambridge University Press. It would throw an interesting light on the battle now raging about copyrights if we knew how the profits of this remarkable edition had been divided between the author and the publisher; it does not seem a case for the royalty system.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0		16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabargal	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, Bel Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tarico, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	5
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	3
Hospitals	0	0	3
Total	2	1	60
Total plague deaths to date	10,749		
Same date last year	10	11	101

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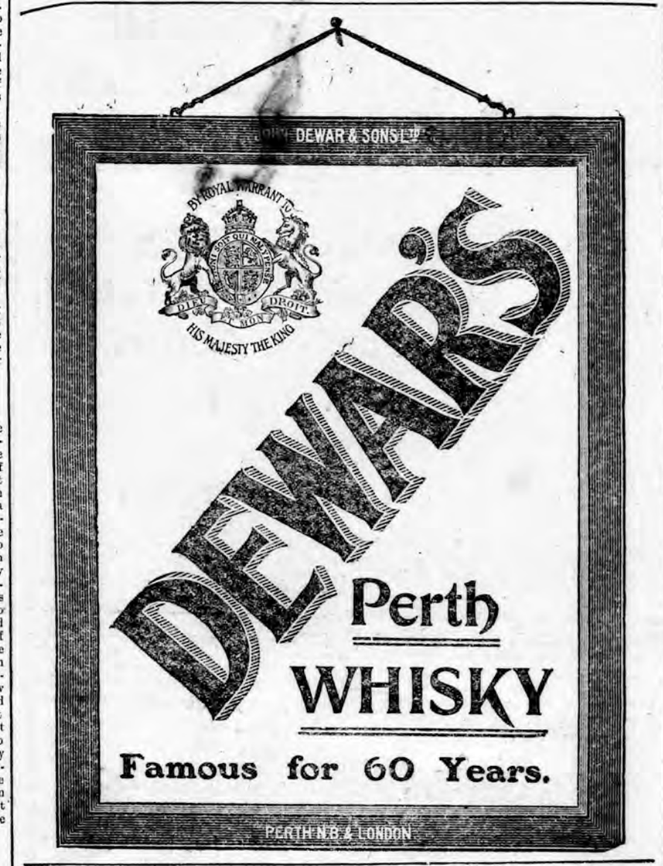

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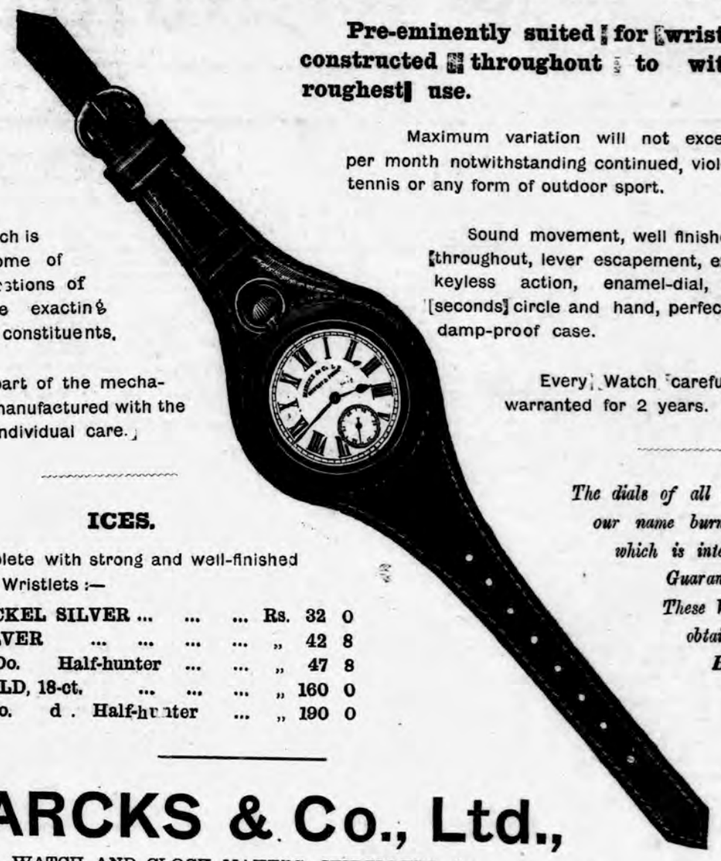

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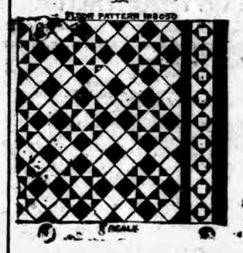

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